REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,977.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Every succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, al ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. WITHERS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	7
,, Ratnagherry	4	,, Colombo	12
,, Vingoorla	4	,, Galle	13
,, Goa	5	,, Negapatam	16
,, Carwar	5	,, Pondicherry	17
,, Mangalore	6	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	7	,, Cocanada	21
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	8	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	8	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Cochin	9	,, False Point	24
,, Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomrah	28
,, Guadur	7	,, Fao	29
,, Muscat	9	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Bahrein	Oct. 1
,, Linga	13	,, Linga	30
,, Bushire	15	,, Bunder Abbas	Oct. 2
,, Bahrein	17	,, Muscat	4
,, Koweit	20	,, Guadur	6
,, Mahomrah	22	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s. s. SONANG, 628 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. HEN ERS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s. s. "PARMATA," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SAND RS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s. s. KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. NAILER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th, and on the 1st each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	23	9	
Alexandria	39	24	9 10	Without food.
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TO READ WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,—Sc. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....Sc. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,, at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6 6	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,, at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at	6 0	3 18 0
6 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. BURJI, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 4th September, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,202 Tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain E. CHRISTIAN, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,608 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be given by the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT FORBES STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing-room suites of uncommon design and workmanship, half backed library sofas, console tables, étagère, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table, mahogany statusettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Samuel Pratting, all executed in marble, oil paintings and engravings in frames, bijouterie, &c., dining room and camp tables, side board and chairs of well-seasoned blackwood, 4 carving and lamps and table cloths with solid glass pendent by Tucker Son's, chamber candleshades, articles of glass, crockery and plateware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions with special double rod arrangements for the application of mosquito curtains, toilet and cheval reflectors, wash stand with marble top, porcelain furniture, gown and cloth presses, towel horses, solid linen baskets, reading books, coir matting, cooking pots and covers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold bona fide strictly free of reserve.

The above articles are on view now

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate in New Town, fronting on the south side of the public passage called Comercady without the Fort Walls of Bombay.

ON MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises, at the instruction of Jhargis ee, Mr. Salvador de Mendis, on account and at the sole of mortgagors, Messrs. Liberto de Souza, Magdalena de Souza, and Joana de Souza :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate lying and being fronting on the south side of the public passage called Comercady, without the Fort in New Town, in subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of assessment und r No. 13, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Byramjee Rustomjee, on or towards the west by the house of Antone Gonsalves, on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, at No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence. Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M. precisely, at No. 23, Meadow street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to S. Rawlins, Esquire, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved chiffonnier, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, tea poys, lady's writing table, dressing glass, cupboards, washing and dressing tables, pictures, plated ware, glass and crocker, ware, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few Fresh Dutch Cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Grey Arab Horse
1 Pegu Poney
1 Second-hand Buggy
1 Shigram with Horse and Harness
1 Bay Australian Mare, she is quiet and very fast in harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a First-class Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a full-toned Harmonium, a light Buggy, Horse, &c., at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, opp site to Messrs. Wheatley, Maddan and Co's. Office.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, buggy, horse, &c., the property of Captain Clark, changing his residence ; the same comprises rich silver cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateedware, such as hotwater carry dishes, cruet frames, tea set, tea tray, a handsome centre piece, a mahogany case containi g a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, a set of dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," a double barrelled gun by "Green," a six-chamber revolver in case, richly carved blackwood furniture, such as set of dinner table in 4 pieces, side-board dumb waiter whatnots, screens, circular, pier and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome brussels and Cambay carpets, ornaments, Tucker's plated double light argand lamp, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a full toned harmonium by "Soundy & Co.," handsome English four-post bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, writing tables, dispenser articles, cooking utensils, plants, child's perambulator, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light buggy with chesnut galloway and harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, by order of Messrs Jamsetjee Merwanjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Sorabjee, Ship Chandler,

392 tons, 12 cwts, and 2 qrs. Watson Hartley Coal, landed Ex Ship "Cochin" and lying on Frere Bunder.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., 401 tons, 3 cwt and 14 lbs, Bebside West Hartley Steam Coal, landed Ex s. s. "Aristocrat" and lying on Elphinstone Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a pair of Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c. at No. 6, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of the late Colonel W. Scott.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September 1874, at 1 P.M., at Back Bay, Moat Well and Fausee Tank Cowlies, a stock of Teak Sleepers, Beams, Blocks, Scantling, Lead Zinc, &c. The sale will commence from Church Gate Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH COURT.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DAYACHUND MALOOKCHAND ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Khimchund Motichund, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the above named Applicant Dayachund Malookchand. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 28th day of August 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

CAMPBELL'S
"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
"PLANTATION WORKS"
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have opened Depots for the Sale of the Manufactures, at
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depots" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchases of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A," Brand of Cheroots.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
AND
FOR THE ESPECIAL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON,
WHO WILL ILLUSTRATE THE IDIOSYNCRASIES OF
"OUR ARYAN BRETHREN"
AS
BABOO DAVEE KAR—SEN, B. A.,
AND IN WHICH HE WILL SING
GOOD BYE E'SWEETHEART, E'SWEET E'SPIRIT HEAR MY PRAYER,
AND
THE LAY OF THE BOMBAY POLICEMAN.

(*From the Times of India, August 3.*)

HARRY LESLIE WILL EXECUTE ONE OF HIS ECCENTRIC SONGS AND DANCES.

MR. & MRS. J. O. PIERCE IN A MUSICAL MELANGE.

MESSRS. PIERCE, NORVILLE, HOGARTH & HENRI WILL APPEAR IN ONE OF THEIR
SPLENDID VOCAL QUARTETTES.

OWING TO A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN,
MADAME PATTI
CANNOT BE PRESENT, BUT HAS DEPUTED
MR. J. C. TALBOT IN HER STEAD.

DAVE CARSON
WILL APPEAR, FOR THE FIRST TIME ANYWHERE,
In an Original Vocal and Saltatory Delineation of
THE REAL SIR ROGER.

DAVE CARSON begs leave to announce to each friend, Nobility, Gentry, and the Ones who intend
To honor him with their presence, and in person appear,
That Saturday's the night—which is now drawing near,
When he begs to solicit their kind approbation
And their patronage, even his best consolation,
A succession of Novelty's fixed for the night,
Which he hopes will afford them much mirth and delight :
He's assured that, throughout, the Day will be fine, (?)
And at Night, (when 'tis over) the Moon not as to shine : :
So, when *Eight o'clock* on that Evening arrives,
He hopes that they'll all bring their sweethearts and Wives ! ! !
The price of Admission, in the same we have,
First Class, *Four Rupees*—Second, *three*—no more ;
And at Soundy & Co., on showing their tac s,
They may take, *if they please*, both tickets and places ! ! !
Doors opens at 8*light*—to begin, Sharp, at Nine,
Please do not forget this great Night of mine.

Yours Ever way,
DAVE CARSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock : Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager ..... MR. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ..... MR. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. PRICE RS. 1—Original Price Rs. 2.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—PLAY will begin at 1-30 P.M. THIS DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE,
29th August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The COMPETITION for the ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL will TAKE PLACE, weather permi ting, on the Mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 31st inst nt and 1st September. Play to commence both Mornings at 6-15, sharp.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

28th August 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE.—The Under Telegraphic Authority from the Head Office, the Undersigned have arranged with Messrs. YOUNG & Co., of Bombay, to conduct the BUSINESS of the AGENCY until further Notice.

RICHARD MARTIN.

28th August 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE. —A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the question of DOCKS in Bombay.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 28th August 1874.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Central India Financial Corporation, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, having been duly and fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Corporation will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of November 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of considering the Liquidator's Account, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Corporation disposed of.—Dated this 28th day of August 1874.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE,
Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALCUTTA CURRENCY NOTE, No. A 37296 for Rs. 1,000 has been lost at Calcutta from my shop, at Amurtoola Lane, on the 21st instant. Whoever will hand the note in question to CASSUM EBRAM MOORAD, my Agent, without the Fort, Daood Cazee Street, House No 20, in Bombay, will be handsomely rewarded ; and whoever, after this intimation, may disburse the abovementioned amount he will do so on his own responsibility.

ISMAEL ARAB METAR.

26th August 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 28th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A HAT was taken by mistake from the Grant Road Theatre on THURSDAY NIGHT. It has been left at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

A FEMALE would be glad to TAKE an ENGAGEMENT with a LADY or take charge of CHILDREN going to England. Address A, Care *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, from 300 to 400 Water Casks from 100 to 250 Gallons each. Apply to Mrs. PESTONJEE HEERJEE COOPER, No. 9, Forbes Street.

LIME GROVE, COLABA.—A large UPPER ROOM, open to the Sea breezes on all sides, for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, with STABLING, &c.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, well situated. Could be had for Four Months, from 1st September. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a very comfortable BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, either for Four Months or Sixteen Months certain. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.—TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW on the sea-shore on Malabar Hill. Rent only. Rs. 125 Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE !!!
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM LIVER !!

DR. DAVE CARSON, D. C. M.,
WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE VISITORS
EVERY EVENING, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FEE, FROM RUPEES 4.

FOR DIPLOMA, see *Deccan Herald*, Aug. 19th.
Theatre Royal, Grant Road, August 24th.

NOTICE.—The CALLIAN CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, the 7th September next. Rs. 6 a Ticket. Apply to Mr. F. F. LEAN, Honorary Secretary.

Callian, 26th August 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of not more than £2 each at intervals of not less than two months.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Acorington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS :—
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further Particulars see previous Advertisements.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 175 per SHARE, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

THE DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30, or Share, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September 1874, to the Shareholders of the Company on production of the Share Certificates, at the Registered Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 78, Cowasjee Patell Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts made up to 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Narronjee Mooljee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

IMMEDIATELY after the above Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to pass the following Resolution :—

That Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co. be, and are hereby, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in the place of Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co., resigning.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17TH to 31ST AUGUST, both days inclusive.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ ક્રાયપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કુમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share on whole Shares, and Rs. 37½ per Quarter Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, being at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Offices, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, on production of Share Certificates.

મુલબ જેહાની કુાં.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
વીશરામ માવજીની કુાં.
*i.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market for the past two days has been reported quiet and unchanged, but this morning's message gives the tone as steady, probable sales 12,000 bales. In prices there is practically little alteration. Reuter's message of Wednesday afternoon advised that quotations of Surats had been erroneously reduced 1/16d. per lb. on the two preceding days, but yesterday's closing telegram again gives Fair Dhollera at 5¼d. and G. F. Ginned Broach at 6 9/16d., leaving Fair Omra at 5 5/16d., G. F. Ginned Dharwar at 6¼d. and G. F. Hingunghaut at 6⅞d. per lb. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16⅛ cents., while "futures" are given at 15 9/16d. cents. per lb. Having no late quotation to compare with the latter, we are unable to ascertain the tendency of the market, but the difference, as compared with the spot price, is suggestive of large crop anticipations.

The general produce markets are very dull, Linseed showing a decline of 3d. and Rapeseed of 6d. per cwt., while Coffee is last spoken of as dull and drooping with a decline of 1s. in M. P. Ceylon and 2s. per cwt. in good ordinary native.

In Metals as quoted yesterday the only change are an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Braziers and a decline of ¼ in Silesian Spelter.

The heavy repayments of gold into the Bank of England during the week rendered the reduction of the rate of discount to 3 per cent., as announced, almost a certainty, and looking at the strength of the weekly statement—the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having increased from 47 to 48½ per cent—coupled with discount on 6 months' bills being quoted at 3 per cent., a further reduction seems by no means improbable. The requirements for harvest operations being now about over, money may be expected to begin flowing into London again, while the trade demands, always small at this season, are likely to be specially so now, owing to the reduced sums likely to be required for importations of breadstuffs. Yesterday's figures for Rupee Paper show an advance of ¼ in Fours, other denominations being unchanged. This morning Consols are quoted at 92⅝; French Rentes at 99½, and Bar Silver at 58d. per oz.

As usual on mail day transactions in STERLING EXCHANGE have been very limited, but in such as they were, a decline of fully 1/16d. per rupee was established, the closing rates for the mail being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10 1/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d.; Credit 3 months' sight 1s. 10⅝d.; Documents 1s. 10 7/16 per rupee. From Calcutta also advices show a decidedly easier tendency and appearances seem to indicate the probability of a return to a lower level of rates. So far as this Market itself has been concerned, there has never been anything to justify the late advance, on the contrary influences throughout have proved a decline, but the peculiar position of affairs in Calcutta has rendered ordinary calculations of little avail, and rates here have merely fluctuated with the tenor of the daily telegrams. Should matters there, however, take an opposite turn to what they have shown of late—by no means an outside chance considering that the import season is now regularly setting in—there is everything to aid an entire collapse in exchange; cheap money in England; an actual superabundance of Capital throughout India; and the probability of only a moderate export trade for some time to come to go against the heavy Government drawings. The shipments of silver from England for this port, advised in yesterday's telegram and a week ago, are too small to have any effect on the bearing of the market, but they serve to indicate whence a check to anything like extreme rates of exchange may arise at any moment. On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, demand is quoted at 1/16 premium and 60 days' sight at 5/16 discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady although with little doing. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103½; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

In the SHARE MARKET there has not been much doing, Spinning shares are firm and slightly higher, and Land Companies are also rather better, but Banks and other scrip are dull.

For COTTON there is some little enquiry, purchases of Wudwan on European account being reported at Rs. 175 per candy, but on the whole the market may be termed quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet at yesterday's rates.

PIECE GOODS are steady without alteration in price.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p/sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	760 x.d.
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	500 x.d.
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi	124
1*,**	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

1503	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2 000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
1603	50	all	90 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	860
250	3,00	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,650
200	2,00	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	280
350	1,00	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
300	1,200	all	10	Colaba Press Co	5,300
300	2,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
100	8,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1300
300	5 0	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	380
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,225
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	250	all	100 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,100

* Per share for the half year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 22nd August 1874.

	Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		57,046 1 0
Merchandize		13,272 3 0
Electric Telegraph		494 0 0
Earth Trains		617 8 0
	Total Rs.	1,90,878 12 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	1,79,632 7 9
	Increase Rs.	11,246 4 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER GEORGEANA, 65 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and two Portuguese deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 25th) with a cargo of 171 bales wool, 27 packages exhibition goods, and 1 package wearing apparel, and 717 packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Wicks, two privates of 56th Regiment and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Bushire (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Columbian (s)	Stead	China, &c.
	Khedive (s)	Steward	Southampton.

The Schooner Georgeana, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.
Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee.
Ship Cellirbee, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
24 Timour .....Henderson ...Liverpool, May 7.
Roslin Castle.....Guthrie .....C. of Good Hope, July 14
Una.....Weaver .....Liverpool, April 23.
Chetah .....Mourilegan ...Swanske, May 17.
Brig Thorkilo .....Anderson .....London, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
24 Abyssinia (s) ....
Phuttel Barry..... ....

DAILY IMPORTS—28TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ithurial s, 100 barrels tar, Adamjee Bhaijee.
Bellona s, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
King Arthur s, 4 cases printing paper, C. Macdonald and Co; 59 packages red lead and 3 casks paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 3 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Tiverton, 38 casks sodawater bottles, D. S. Kemp and Co.
Carmarthenshire, 85 boxes candles, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 58 cases old tom, Ruttonjee Bhicajee.
Coromandel s, 9 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowroj e.
British Sceptre, 5 cases wine, P. S Kharegat.
Ariel s, 67 casks fire clay, M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 25 bales printing papers, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baldon, 300 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.; 250 bales cotton, and 280 packages myraballams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Boadicea s, 107 bales cotton, and 150 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 32 bales cotton, Shamjee Veerjee Chimnesrum; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee and Co; 49 bales wool, B.I.S.N Co; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 21 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee.
King Arthur s, 195 bundles ambahuldee, Jewraz Jaitha; 215 cwts. coir yarn, Govindjee Inderjee; 91 bales cotton, Boodha Ragowjee; 80 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee; 24 bales cotton, Muneshookram Candass; 228 bales cotton, Heeralall.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 18 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 484 pieces ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 50 bales gunny rags, Jairam Sewjee; 500 bags linseed, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Flora s, 1,060 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 500 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 427 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 275 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Excelsior s, 4,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th August, 1-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.
Via Suez, 28th August, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th August, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 40 minutes.
Via Turkey, 27th August, 11-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 25 minutes
Via Suez, 27th August, 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 28th August, 7-5 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 27th August, 7-40 P.M. Time in transit, 19 hour 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th August is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 14.	0 4
,, Galle	One in	1 13
,, Kurrachee	1 40	0 4
,, Madras	0 20	0 5

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 28th August, 4-30 P.M.—Steamer Geelong from Aden arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 28th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th August, 1-32 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th August, 10A.M.; via Turkey, 27th August, 11-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 45 cents.
CANARA, 28th August, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west-south, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94.
MANGALORE, 28th August, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east, north-east, north, north-west, west, south-west, thermometer maximum 85, minimum 75, wet bulb 81, barometer 29·80 rainfall 19 cents.
TELLICHERRY, 28th August, 5 P.M., weather fair, wind east-south-east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·79.
VINGORLA, 28th August, 5-8 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly mild, thermometer 85, rainfall 52 cents.

HIGH COURT.—29TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c. v Mariam Bebee widow.
733-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Vannalee Jeewa—Mr Fletcher.
1-74—Hearn and Cleveland — Pallanjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter.
3 74—A Framjee—Janmahomed Kullakdina v Bhika Varzon.
5-74—M H Khan—Syed Hyder Hoosein v The Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
14-74—P Cawasjee—Furehoujun Mooljee v Valloo Dhunjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
22-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munchershaw Rustomjee and another v The Secretary of State—Mr Hearn.
23-74—G J Mody — Nowrojee Burjorjee v Pestonjee Dinshaw.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

298-73—P Cowasjee—Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrao Dinanath and others.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdhurjee v Manoredas Gordhundas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrao Bhicajee v Ramchunder Govind—J Gopal.
264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhowundas Jugjeevandas v Sewgowree, widow, and another—Maniety, Fletcher and Smith.
671-72—Mr Fletcher—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Jamsetjee Peerzeshaw and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
28-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and another v Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia
31-74—Jefferson and Payne—Khooba Dheera and another v Parwuteebai, widow, and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
37-74—S Pandoorang—Narotum Jaichund v Bhugwandas Bhowan—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Maniety, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr. Fletcher—Parwutibai widow and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.
143-73—Prescot and Winter — Toolseydas Sevukram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—AUGUST 27.

Baugh, Colonel, Commandant 9th Regiment N. I., on leave from Nellgherries.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 28.

Field, Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Battalion 17th Regimgnt, on leave, to Europe
Mackenzie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Pale, Captain, Bengal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.
Wright, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to Europe.
Kely, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to Europe.
Power, Colonel, Madras Deputy Judge Advocate-General, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Burd, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Sholapore.
Young, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Stainforth, Colonel, Bengal 17th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to Europe.
Crispin, Major, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:—
Capt J Pennycuick, R E, Dist Engr, North Arcot, fifteen days' privilege leave, from date of departure subsequent to the 1st Sept.
Mr R F Chisholm, Consulting Architect to Govt, privilege leave, for five months from the 1st Sept next.
Mr A W Hunter, Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, one month's privilege leave, from 11th instant.
The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr William Alexander Willock, to act as Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr Newman on other duty, or until further orders.
The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ebenezer James Sewell, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, to be a Justice of the Peace with in and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St. George.
The services of Capt F H Vanderzee, R S C, being no longer required in the Judicial Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—
Capt. John Newbold Wilson, M S C, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 20th Aug 1874.
Lieut and Asst Comsy John Haddock, of the P W Dept, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on the Invalid Pension of R-175 a month, from the 15th Aug 1874.
The services of Capt F H Vanderzee, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The moves of Nos 4 and 5 Batteries 5th Brigade Royal Artillery notified in G O G No 114, dated 8th May 1874, are cancelled, and the following moves are ordered:—
5th Brigade—Nos 4 Batty from Tonghoo to St Thomas' Mount, and 5 Batty from Scounderabad to Fort St George.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 4	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 19	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 4	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON—August 27th, at Government House, Gunesh Khind, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. W. G. Tomlinson, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—August 20th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
SCOTT—August 25th, at Bangalore, the wife of F. Scott, Esq., Resident Engineer, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHEVERS—August 22nd, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant F. P. Chevers, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, aged 36 years.
DAVID—August 23rd, at Dacca, Algernon Sydney, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. David, aged 2 years, 9 months and 11 days.
RUSSELL—August 20th, at Narcoldanagah, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Russell, Locomotive Foreman, Eastern Bengal Railway.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

IT is probable that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, whose distinguished "usefulness" as a preacher and teacher seemed likely to be impaired by a great scandal, will be acquitted by the American public of any offence more grave than that of slight indiscretion, and that the New York press will bring him out of his little Tilton difficulty with flying colours. It is one of the peculiarities of the American character that it is liable to severe attacks of a sentimentality which to more cynical nations appears to verge on mawkishness. This tendency is displayed in all phases of their life; it is strongly marked on the occasion of their great official ceremonies, their weddings and their funerals, it has filled their songbooks with most curious exaggerations of pathetic emotion, and it exercises a strong influence on the relations between the sexes. If the best American writers are to be trusted, the school-girl is trained to a full development of the gushing tendencies of her nature, and the schoolmaster is not unfrequently her instructor in an older and more delightful science than any set forth in school-books, and the most liberal and chivalrous views are invariably taken of the little eccentricities into which American ladies are occasionally betrayed. To many transatlantic minds of a by no means despicable moral texture the Tilton-Beecher correspondence will not appear in the luridly unpleasant light in which the stern British matron,—proud and conscious mistress of a vast vassalage of half-reluctant masculine thought—will regard it. She hates trifling of this kind, particularly when religion, which it is one of the laws of her life to keep in its proper Sunday place, or philosophy, which she distrusts, are mixed up with it. As a mere woman of the world, too, this perilous exchange of sympathies is repugnant to her stedfast uprightness, and she is ready to coincide with that quaint speech of Lady Pomfret recorded by Horace Walpole, who, when she was asked if she did not approve of platonic love replied, "Lord, Sir! I am sure any one that knows me never heard that I had any love but one; and there sit two proofs of it"—pointing to her daughters. This is the down-right common sense view of the philandering (there is no better word) in which a large number of persons, including philosophers, writers, and parsons take great delight.

Much of the quasi-philosophical, quasi-spiritual, and ecstatically pious philandering does no great harm in the world; but in the present case serious persons will be scandalised by the spectacle of a minister of religion abusing the influence and power of his high place and venturing too far along that pleasant path of personal communion into which admiring members of his congregation, undreaming of wrong, are naturally ready to enter. And it will doubtless be said that it is marvellous that in free America, in a religious body whose conventicle is more like an exchange than a church, professing a creed that abhors the forms of priestcraft, striving avowedly to make religion a practical everyday matter regulating the life, should have broken out signs of that ancient canker of the church against which Paul argued, Chrysostom thundered, and Valentinian legislated, at which Rabelais, Boccaccio, and Chaucer laughed, and for which, if we are to believe Froude in preference to Lingard, Henry the Eighth swept away the monastic institutions of England. But the fact is that America has already shown in some of her new forms of faith that she is just as much liable as the rest of the world to the trouble that comes when priests make love. Even in the earlier and more robust forms of Methodism the truly brave and noble men who laboured to preach the Gospel among the rude pioneers of cultivation and civilisation found that in the matter of their relationship with the female members of their congregations they had, as the Western phrase goes, "a hard row to hoe." Nor is this wonderful, for, although most of the libels which were so industriously circulated as to the profligate licence of their love-feasts and their camp meetings were gross and monstrous lies, still it is a fact demontrated by ages of experience, and now fully recognized by science, that very strong religious excitement is apt to produce a fervour of a kind which is in the highest degree dangerous to morality and virtue. "Beware of friendships with the sisters of thy flock!" was a constantly iterated warning of the elder men of this devoted band to their young and ardent brethren. Nor were these warnings often forgotten. We believe, however, that America is no more liable than the rest of the world to the imputation of this particular form of the "old Adam," and that a considerable wrong has been done to her religious reputation by the selection of some of the half-crazy developments of her fanatics, and their dissection by a writer, who, to say the least, seems to take a strong interest in erotic studies.

The Tilton-Beecher correspondence, it is to be feared, will help to perpetuate this error of judgment; for, even if it should be demonstrated that the popular preacher is technically innocent, there is still evidence of an over-wrought sentimentality in his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, which cool English critics cannot help condemning very strongly. We should, however, remember in palliation the strong tendency of the American mind to emotional expression and the freedom of action granted by custom to American ladies. We confess that we have no very strong admiration for Mr. Beecher's sermons when printed in a book, nor for the arrangements of his church as described by admiring newspapers. But we are not prepared to see in him a systematic villain who abused his privileges and powers, or even to regard him as a kind of Yankee Abelard. Nor do we believe that lapses of this kind are more common among the American clergy than among those of any other country. Out of evil may come good: the too sympathetic clergyman may learn a lesson of restraint and gravity, and the lady whose name is just now bandied about to the four corners of the world may be restored by the generous judgments accorded to her sex in America to a life of peace and respect. We English are too ready to conclude in a case of this kind that with one fault all is lost. Not so, judge more sympathetic and merciful nations. There is a story current in the modern Folklore of Rome which relates how a priest of great gifts and of handsome presence cherished a tender friendship for a noble Roman lady. Among his brethren were some who were jealous of him, and they laid an ambush to surprise him when next he visited his freind. It was, alas! too true that they loved with a forbidden love, and their fault was on the point of being discovered, but the priest's quick ear detected the ambuscade, and, suddenly changing his tone from the low pleadings of passion to the louder accents of pious fervour, he preached to the astonished lady of her sins, and, being a great orator, he was so carried away by the force of his own arguments, that he convinced not only the watchers who slinked away, and the lady who listened in tears, but he convinced himself. Thereafter he and she lived lives of the purest devotion, she in a convent, he as a great preacher; and after death he was canonized. Mr. Beecher can write almost as well as the Italian priest, and to him also is repentance and reform possible. Perhaps, too, American society, without losing that pleasant independence of manner and originality of thought which distinguish its women, may find some means or discountenancing their tendency to pious of philosophical philandering after marriage.

"Here, in India," as they say in Church, the minister of religion is little feared as a domestic incendiary. His own large family, his work, and, above all, his strong common-sense keep him from very highly-wrought friendships with the lambs of his flock. The Tilton-Beecher case, therefore, does not appear to have many morals applicable to the *péchés mignons* of our society. The Anglo-Indian practice of cecisbeism, which is our nearest approach, is a comparatively harmless institution. There is very little theology in it and still less philosophy. It is born of dulness and is shorn of those ecstatic delights enjoyed by kindred souls in spiritual communion. Yet it occasionally explodes and makes a sufficiently shrill scandal. What might it not do if our lounging Lotharios learned to combine piety and divinity with Badminton, and the mystical sympathies of "seeking souls" with afternoon tea!

NOTE OF THE DAY.

WE have lately perused some very interesting papers on the establishment on a large scale of iron manufacture in India, more especially in connection with the proposed extension of railway enterprise in this country. The Government of India, with this object in view, preliminarily deputed a Mr. Bauerman, whose services had been engaged in England on a large salary, and whose scientific acquirements, it was deemed, would place this question of iron manufacture from the resources within this country on some sound basis, to report on the iron works and iron ores of India, and to furnish detailed information with regard to localities and full particulars on all matters pertaining thereto which might aid the determination of some definite line of action hereafter. That gentleman lately furnished his report to Government after he had completed his inspection of the iron ores in the different localities laid down in the programme arranged on his arrival in India. The places he visited are as follows:—

1. Raneegunge. Bengal clay iron ores.
2. Karunpoora. Do do.
3. Nerbudda Valley. Brown iron ore.
4 Lohara, north-east of Chandah, Central Provinces. Massive hematite.
5. Yenak, Berar. Hematitic sandstone and conglomerate.
6. Dechowrie and Kaladoongee, in Kumaon. Pisolitic hematite.
7. Ramgurh and Khyrna. Ditto specular and massive hematite.

In Mr. Bauerman's opinion the hematite of Chandah is the most valuable. He says there are two localities, about five miles apart, known as Lohara. At the eastern one there is a mass of dense hematite and magnetite more or less silicious, forming an isolated hill, which rises to about 120 feet above the level of the surrounding country. This mass would probably yield from 300,000 to 500,000 tons of iron without going below the surface. The second or western Lohara is similar in character, but smaller in extent. These ores are about forty miles from Chanda, and would become of great value in the event of iron-making becoming general in India, as they would be used for fettling puddling furnaces, and for mixing with the poorer ores of other districts. Whether they can be smelted upon the spot depends upon the nature of the coal obtainable from the Chandah-Berar coalfield. He is of opinion, from what he has heard of the character of the seam as developed by boring, that it is not likely to prove serviceable for blast furnace purposes, but no opinion of any positive value can be formed upon this point until the coal has been developed by actual mining.

The iron ores of the Raneegunge coal-field are spoken highly of. They are not so rich as the hematite of the Central Provinces, but are more accessible for working and are found in conjunction with fuel that may probably be used for smelting purposes. As there is a probability of private enterprise coming forward at Ranee gunge the Government of India have no intention of establishing a manufactory there.

Mr. Bauerman altogether condemns Kumaon as a district for the manufacture. He says that the works at Korpotal and Ramgurh are quite worthless, and appear to be a pure waste of money. The furnaces at the lower works of Dechowrie and Kaladoongee are of too small and antiquated a pattern ever to be worked economically. Colonel Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon, seems to have been by no means pleased with our Inspector's report. He remarks that Mr. Bauerman arrived in Kumaon in March last, and (with Mr. Mathews, the Accountant of the Kumaon Iron-works, placed at his disposal) visited the various localities containing the iron ore deposits. He made only the most cursory examination, spending but a few hours at each place. The result is a report which can give no information beyond what was already known, and some statements so misleading, which, had he taken the trouble to personally investigate, could not have been advanced. Colonel Ramsay specifies as one glaring inaccuracy his assertion that there is not much iron ore at Ramgurh. If he refers to the ore collected on the ground, the Inspector is right, but to state that the mines are deficient in quantity or quality is too ridiculous, for the entire country is one mass of iron. The Commissioner asserts that Mr. Bauerman went nowhere, and contented himself with but a few hours' observation from the main road, instead of undergoing, which he should have done, several days' patient investigation. He adds that Mr. Bauerman's salary was large, and he considers that the Government had a right to expect from him a full and searching enquiry into all matters connected with the mines and the works. In the absence of this, he might as well have compiled his report from the many reports already existing without the necessity of visiting India at all. Colonel Ramsay recommends that the North-West Government should themselves become the possessor of all the iron works in Kumaon, amalgamating them with Roorkee. The matter of the manufacture of iron in India is one of such imperial importance, it appears to him that it should no longer be allowed to be the sport of speculative opinion as to whether it will pay or not. According to his judgment, the time has arrived when these opinions should be put to the test and their value decided practically. A few lakhs of rupees would be well laid out in settling for once and all a matter of such vast importance.

Mr. Bauerman directs attention to railway rates. He observes that is becoming a common practice in most iron making countries in Europe, and especially in the United States of America, to carry iron ores and other materials for iron making from very great distances to the smelting furnaces, and that it would facilitate the production of iron in India if good ore could be carried to the coal in the same way. For this purpose very much lower rates would be necessary than those now charged by the Railway Companies for the carriage of minerals.

With regard to the Government of the North-West Provinces taking over all the iron works of Kumaon, this will depend on the possibility of maintaining a sufficient supply of fuel for carrying on the works on a large scale without destroying the forest. The Government of India now await the final report on this point and the cognate one on the coal supply, the results of the chemical tests of the ores in England, and also whether good iron can be obtained from inferior ores by M. Siemen's process of making malleable iron direct from the ore.

There is much other valuable information regarding the iron resources of India in these papers, which want of space will not permit us for the present to touch upon.

WANTED TO KNOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although some time has elapsed since the Chandnee accident, *I should like to know* if the line clear message received by the driver of the troop train was endorsed with the name of the station at which he was to pass the train with which he collided? as I believe it is customary when a train has been once cancelled to be very particular in affording this information. If it was not done, whose was the fault?

I should like to know whether the Buldee Nullah bridge was built for *ornament?* as the set of the current appears to have been into the embankment (not through the bridge), which it appears to have destroyed and then flowed round the end of the bridge, leaving it to all appearances unharmed.

I should like to know whether an official letter was not written on the 28th of September 1871 informing the engineer in charge that the Sewjee Nullah bridge was in a very bad state, and if there should come a heavy flood the bridge would not stand it? and whether there was not a crack in one of the piers three feet long which was subject to the action of the water; also whether the masonry work of the bridge was not completely rotten?

Interesting questions these, perhaps rather annoying and difficult to answer, especially the last one.

As it seems impossible "to prevent such catastrophes without stopping all night traffic during heavy rainy weather," *I should like to know* whether any of the assurance offices would greatly enhance the premia if I desired to insure my life before taking a journey on the G. I. P. Railway.

INQUISITIVE.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By last mail I received a letter from England, via Southampton, on which 6d. only had been paid by the sender instead of 9d. I had to pay 2 annas deficiency, and 6 annas fine—making in all double the original postage. The sender of the letter, I believe, had never sent a letter to India before in his life. To Australia, however, he writes once a month, and knowing Australia to be twice as distant from England as Bombay and most other parts of India, it would never, of course, occur to him that the postage to India via Southampton would be more than to Australia via Southampton, viz. 6d. Besides, the rate to and from England and India remained so long at 6d. that there is no wonder such mistakes are made.

It is an infamous thing, and it cannot be named by any other name, that we in India should have to pay more postage by *one-third* than the Australians, whose letters are carried by the very same steamers *twice* the distance. Let us have fair play and no favour. We in India are heavily weighted enough without having to pay so heavily for our correspondence. The Australian colonies are the richest and most flourishing communities in the world. They have no public debts to speak of, revenue and expenditure balance on the right side; they have no armies or navies to support, and they would be perfectly willing to agree to a whole world universal rate for letters if it was proposed in earnest. As it is, they must smile at our contentment with being surcharged (robbed if you like) on every letter we send to or receive from England. P. O.

THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "H. B.," by his letter of to-day's date, appears to be under the impression that I have been guilty of omission in not discussing the value of his proposal, or, as he calls it, the "real point" in his letter. Now, Sir, I really saw nothing that I could possibly say which has not already been said, in disposing of a scheme so valueless as the one "H. B." proposes.

Mr. Conybeare, as long ago as 1852, said this of it:—"I have come to the conclusion that it would be one of the *most costly* that could be adopted, that it would be very troublesome and expensive to manage, and that under the best management it would be liable to a very great nuisance." He also says on the same subject,—"such an arrangement like *many others proposed* might look very well upon paper, but it could not possibly be carried out in practice at such a place as Bombay"

The only object which I had in view when noticing your correspondent's letter was to point out to him and to the public that the very first para. of that letter contained two such astounding errors that it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the writer thereof was "taking a rise out of us," or was entirely unacquainted with the subject he was attempting to discuss; and, Sir, having done that successfully, I have n

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

2 to 1 against George Frederick.
5 „ 1 „ Apology.
6 „ 1 „ Atlantic.
12 „ 1 „ Leolinus.
12 „ 1 „ Trent.

For the Yorkshire Stakes Trent beat Apology.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Great Eastern has commenced laying the Cable.

The Brussels Conference terminates to-morrow.

The harvest is nearly completed throughout England now, and the general results are satisfactory.

PARIS, 28TH AUGUST.

Marshal MacMahon has returned to Paris from his tour in Brittany where he has been quietly received with occasional Republican manifestations. In his replies to various addresses that were presented to him in the course of his tour, the Marshal reiterated the definite character of the Septennate. Marshal MacMahon will visit South France in September.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats heavy.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera, 5½d.
Exchange on India ..... 1s.10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 96½.
4½ per cent. do. do. ..... 97.
5½ per cent. do. do. ..... 101½.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½.
Shipping ..... 98.
The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of notes .....£16,937,500. Inc. £625,000.
Bills discounted .....£16,875,000.
Bullion .....£23,962,500. Inc. £500,000.
The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 3 per cent.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Coromandel and Ethiopia.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 28TH AUGUST.

The Legislative Council assembles on Wednesday morning. The Viceroy is expected in Calcutta on Sunday night.

THE *Lucknow Times* says that Major Judge of the Commissariat Department is down with small pox, and that other members of his family have also been seized with the same virulent malady.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from Benares dated 26th, reports nearly 11 inches of rain since the forenoon of the previous day. The streets were flooded, and the barometer was falling.

THE Viceroy left Shillong at 10 A.M. on Wednesday on his return journey to the capital. A special telegram informs us that he is expected in Calcutta on Sunday night, and that the Legislative Council will meet on Wednesday.

IT is gratifying to learn that subscriptions to the *Lambs Memorial Fund* are coming in rapidly, and it is to be hoped that the amount eventually realized will be sufficient to admit of the double memorial proposed, and that they may prove worthy of the gallant soldier whose memory they are designed to perpetuate.

THE *Englishman*, very pertinently, remarks that though the P. and O. Steamer with the Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo could not make head against the monsoon, and was consequently a week late, the China steamer from Galle, with the more important cargo of tea, had no difficulty in reaching her destination on her due date.

[redacted] correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—A rumour is prevalent that Sirdar Mahamed Yakoob Khan intends marching against Candahar, and that his troops are already encamped near the Candahar frontier. It is also reported that the Amir had desired the Siplah Salar to go and take Herat, but that he declined to fight Sirdar Yakoob Khan, who he said was also his master. The above is merely a rumour because no sirdar or chief believes it.

THE proposal of the Hon. Mr. Eden that the funds collected in Rangoon towards a memorial of the late Lord Mayo should be devoted towards the building of a Sailor's Home to be called the "Mayo Home for Seamen" was adopted by a General meeting of the subscribers held on Friday the 7th instant. A proviso was added that Lady Mayo should be first addressed through the Chief Commissioner, enquiring whether she approved of the fund being appropriated for this object.

THE Official news report from Aden, from 14th to 19th August says :—There is a complete absence of news of any Political importance or interest. There was another but very trifling fall of rain on Sunday night, the 16th instant The semi-quarantine self imposed by the P. and O. Company's Agents continues, in order to prevent quarantine at Suez being enforced. Other Agents contemplate adopting the same arrangement. The number of Dhows in quarantine from Red Sea Ports is daily increasing. The public health here and in the neighbourhood is excellent.

THE Cabool news-writer in the *Delhi Gazette* says there has been a flood in Cabool. The river rose so high in the morning that the Khistee bridge, which King Baber Chightea built in the city and which has withstood several floods, was injured by this sudden rise. There were three feet of water in the Chouk and Char Chutta. The shopkeepers of the city are removing their goods and the poor are seen going about from one place to the other. The Cabul astrologers say that this is the result of the visit of the comet and that several cities and villages will suffer from the overflow.

AMONG the passengers to England by yesterday's mail were more than thirty engine-drivers, who were sent out post-haste a few months ago to be employed, if their services were required, on the railways by which food was to be conveyed to the famine districts. We do not know that any of these drivers have found any work to do; but they have all shown a knowledge of the course of exchange which would do credit to Sir Richard Temple, for, having been engaged at £25 a month each, they have to a man refused to accept Rs 250 as their wages, and have insisted on receiving 25 golden sovereigns, or the equivalent thereof, month by month.

THE story, which we copied some two or three months back from the *Delhi Gazette*, of the destruction of the Schooner Pearl by an Octopus, would seem to have been received in all earnestness at home, and it will, no doubt, be source of amusement and gratification to the imaginative writer to learn that his little fiction has excited so much attention. The books in the underwriters' rooms at Liverpool, and also at Lloyd's in London, we are told, have been carefully examined, and letters have been published in the *Field* from both offices, stating that no such schooner as the Pearl, or any such steamer as the Strathowen, is to be found on the books of either!!! Who could have believed it?

MR. CHARLES S. SMITH, a first grade Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Sind Circle, has, a Kurrachee paper states, designed an improved arrangement of the Wheatstone Balance; the principal features of the design are extreme portability and completeness; size 15 inches by 10, and 4½ inches in height; it is capable of measuring resistances from ·001 to 2,000,000, and with a specially arranged Galvanometer the range may be increased to 20,000,000. The instrument is quite perfect, and the plan of the design will be submitted, in the course of a few weeks, to the Director General of Telegraphs. Mr. Smith has also invented a differential Polarized Relay, specially for duplex telegraphy.

THE *Madras Times* says that the French ship Noumea, 1133 tons, Commander and agent, Captain M. Mozeau, which arrived in Madras Roads on the 20th instant, from Newcastle, laden with coal for the Madras Railway Company, was, on the evening of Tuesday last, noticed emmitting smoke from her hull, and on the vessel being examined, it was discovered that a portion of her cargo, coal, was on fire. Immediate steps were taken to land the cargo, which also continued the following day, and Mr. W. H. Bartlett, the second Assistant Master Attendant, for fear that anything serious might happen to the vessel, took his bed, at the Master Attendant's Office on the night of Tuesday last. The vessel is in no wise in danger.

A LUCKNOW paper records a fatal accident on the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway on Monday last. The up morning train was between Haraoni and Lucknow when the driver seeing a man standing on the rail, immediately sounded the whistle; but whether the man heard it or not, or was determined not to move it is impossible to say. The Driver then sounded the Guards' whistle, but before the train could be brought to a stand-still, ten vehicles had passed over the unfortunate man. When taken from under the wheels, life was not quite extinct. He was taken into Lucknow, when it was discovered that his skull was completely fractured. He was in such an emaciated state that opinions were passed that starvation must have driven the unfortunate man to commit suicide.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Madras Mail* that a shock of an earthquake was felt near Suck-laspore on the evening of the 17th instant: time 9-19 P. M.; thermometer 71½, much above average; barometer 26·25, below average; height above sea level, 30·40 feet; direction of shock, from east to west; duration of shock, seven seconds; wind south-west by south. The day and evening had been very sultry. The shock came distinctly from the east, and ran along with a sharp vibration, accompanied by a noise resembling that from a severe thunder-clap heard from a distance of a quarter of a mile. The houses were perceptibly shaken, and the windows rattled. One of those who felt the shock suggested that it might have been caused by the explosion of the magazine at Bangalore. Ths natives were much alarmed.

MR. E. F. S. PIGOTT has been selected by Her Majesty the Queen as the successor of Mr. W. B. Donne, the Examiner of Plays. Mr. Pigott was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and has been called to the Bar, but has never practised. Among his qualifications is that of being an excellent French scholar, and among his foreign friends may be enumerated the great comedian, M. Regnier, of the *Comédie Française*, the Duc d'Aumale, and the late M. Van de Weyer. He is in the prime of life, and will doubtless pay constant visits to the theatres, in order to see that the Chamberlain's orders are not evaded. Many candidates for the place have been named, but this appointment seems likely to give general satisfac[redacted] Mr. Pigott

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Miss Day, Mrs. Dalrymple and infant, Mr. Foster, and Lieut. Hutton.
For Brindisi—Mr. Sutherland.
For Venice—Mr. James Darragh.
For Aden—One deck passenger.

IN a letter to the Editor of a Calcutta paper the writer says :—Talking about races, do you believe in Darwin? Are you one of those who are proud to trace your pedigree far back before Adam, to some semious ancestor whose caudal appendage may have twined round the branches of *peepul* trees in the Garden of Eden? If you are, I pity you! Just fancy a man being "developed" from a flea! Listen to what an Australian Sarah says about the matter :—

I was takin' off my bonnet
One afternoon at three,
When a bonesck jump'd upon it,
As proved to be a flea.
Then I takes it to the grat,
Between the bars to stick it,
But I hadn't long to wait,
Ere it changed into a cricket.
Says I, "Surely my senses
Is gettin' in a fog,"
So to drown'd it I commences,
When it alters to a frog!
Here my heart began to thump,
And no wonder I felt funky,
For the frog with one big jump
Leaped herself into a monkey!
Then I open'd wide my eyes,
His features for to scan,
And observed with great surprise
That the monkey was a man!
But he vanished from my sight,
And I sank upon the floor,
Just as Missus with a light
Come inside the kitchen door.
Then beginning to abuse me,
She says, "Sarah, you've been drinkin'," I says, "No, Mum you'll excuse me,
But I've been merely thinkin'."
But as sure as I'm a cinder,
That party what you see
A gettin' out o' winder,
Have developed from "a flea!"

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HEARD rather a good joke, the other day, albeit it is a "wee bit" coarse, and if you will permit me I will tell you it. After dinner was over at one of our big hotels, and the coffee was introduced, a young fellow who talked a good deal on various subjects hit (the last thing in the world one would have thought) upon reason as a topic, and, without exhibiting much direct acquaintance with it, he nevertheless managed to say a good deal about it. At last he informed the company that certain of the ancient philosophers assigned the seat of reason to the stomach, and that for his part he was inclined to believe they were right. A short silence followed this announcement, but it was presently broken by a hard-faced old Scotchman muttering to himself, but loud enough to be heard by all the company, "Eh, what a fine rawtional book he micht write if he only took an emetic!" Let me conclude in the words of the majority of story-tellers—the effect may be better imagined than described.

SOME cases of police tortures have, I see, been exciting a good deal of horror lately in the susceptible bosom of a contemporary, with whom we must of course agree that it would have been rather awkward if three men had been hanged for a crime they never committed. Mistakes like that we do not approve of in the 19th century, though there was a time when such an event would have been treated very much in the spirit which a well known former dentist of this city once displayed when he pulled a wrong tooth. "Never mind," said he cheerfully to his victim, "I'll have the right one out directly." In these days of advanced ideas justice is expected to be visited on the guilty head, and no one will pity Kureem Khan and Co. for having to expiate their crimes in jail. Perhaps if they had suffered literal instead of figurative suspension they would not have suffered more than they deserved. But while I think that those who detected them and brought them to justice deserve all praise—(some men get the Star of India for less; indeed, I think I know a gentleman who was recommended for it because he was wealthy and wore a perpetual smile as subtle as the Heathen Chinee's,)—I am afraid they have in this detective triumph killed the goose that laid the golden egg. At all events they will have greater difficulty in detecting crime in future. We all know how crime is generally discovered in India. For example, your boy comes in some morning looking inexpressibly shocked, and informs you that sundry articles of the Sahib's jewellery are not to be found. He says he has not been about the house all day, and no one could have taken them without his seeing him—which undoubtedly complicates the mystery. You question him more pointedly, and he asks you if you think he eats jewellery. You call in the police and they take the boy to the chowkey on suspicion. There in the stillness of that abode of the wicked he spends the night a prey to conscience. Next morning he calls the havildar, voluntarily confesses his crime, tells where the articles are buried, and weeps protestations of innocent intentions. Without that night in the chowkey the acumen of all the Khan Bahadoors would have been in vain. The policeman's zeal may sometimes outrun his discretion and lead him to apprehend the wrong parties or to apply too strong a stimulus to a lethargic conscience; but it will be a bad day for us when accidents like these bring scandal on a system which has been rooted in the native mind for countless ages. Then we may as well hand over our valuables to our boy at once, or make of them a fund wherewith to pension Mr. Souter and his staff.

IF, as the poet says, "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," then man's cruelty to the lower animals, which have not such good opportunities to defend themselves, must have even more deplorable results. Some men are not deliberately cruel to [redacted] has inflicted on me! But I will [redacted] e studied Electrobiology and had [redacted] progress in that science. I was his [redacted] dent, and many a night we passed [redacted] er in thoughtful reasoning and experi[redacted]ents. My intellect was exercised by the desire to know more of the soul of man—its seat and nature in the flesh. In an evil moment I told my companion of my idea, and the means I proposed to employ to aid in its development. In my enthusiasm I noticed not the baleful light that gleamed in his eyes until I finished speaking, but then I saw at a glance that all his former friendly feeling towards me had passed away, and hate—dire hate—now filed its place. I shuddered as I looked, and then I *felt* the madness of the man; and knew that he was making a mighty effort to control my will. I struggled—tried to shout—but all in vain: the mystic influence we had both exerted upon others was rushing over me like a flood. I sank, subdued, beneath his stronger vital power. Consciousness alone was left me—of independent action I had none. 'You would steal from me the fruit of my labours,' at length he said. 'You—you—you would deprive me of the reward of all my study. You would take credit for the discovery which I alone will make—which alone I live for. Have not all *my* thoughts and all *my* experiments been directed to the discovery and comprehension of the principle of life and soul of man? and now, base spirit, you would profit by my thoughts and grasp at the Crown to which I aspire and which I yet shall wear.' He paused. Heaven knows, I never sought to wrong him, but I could not speak: I was spell bound and powerless. Again he broke forth—'I would have had you follow in my steps and aid me in my search, but now thyself shall be the victim, I alone the priest! A dreadful horror seized me. Alas! I knew too well the meaning of his words, and even while I trembled at the prospect before me I felt the subtle essence come over me once more. Then he commanded me not to speak of what had passed between us. I was to remain his guest and come to the study the following evening. His will was my will and I could not but obey. Let me hurry on. O'ermastered, as I have said, by his stronger will, I entered his room as commanded. There was my enemy there. He fixed me securely in a chair in which he bade me sit, and then began his fiendish experiments upon me. Over my voluntary muscles as over my will he had perfect control, and he now tried his power over my involuntary muscles. He commanded my heart to cease to beat, and after a few violent throbs it obeyed him. Inhuman monster! My blood stagnated in my veins, a film came over my sight. I thought to die. Blessed relief, to me denied. At his command my heart began to beat again, feebly and tremulously at first, as though shuddering at the violence done to nature. I lived again, and then the torturer tried to find the spirit and essence of my life. Placing me on insulators, he passed a fine steel wire into my breast and near my heart, and thence withdrew all the animal magnetism I possessed, or nearly all. He loosed my hands and bade me rise. I tried to obey him but could not for very weakness. He took my hand and I was strong again—physically strong, but powerless to direct my strength. Again he bound me, and this time he told me that he proposed to practise on my brain. As in the former experiment he had carefully selected a hole upon my left side through which to pass the wire, for the reason, as he said, that if I died the cause of my death might not be easily discovered, so he now carefully by cold and pressure drove away the blood from a part of my head, and then, Fiend that he was! he began to drill a tiny hole through my skull. I lost consciousness in the bitter agony of thought, but I know that every portion of my brain was searched by that demon. The membrane was not broken, I suppose, or I should not have lived. At last a current of electricity, rapidly increasing in power, was passed through my frame. and I woke from a semi-trance to be a living corpse confined in yonder tomb. Only at rare intervals have I power to say what I have now told to you. Once in every hundred years I have that power. I have it now. Secretly have I left the place where I have been confined for 7, 5, 19, 300 years. There I shall return. To you, I say, wreak my vengeance on the foul fiend who has done me this wrong. You *shall* do it—you shall swear to do it—by the most fearful oath! *Now* I will tell you his name, and I will give you in that moment all the vital magnetism in my frame to assist you in accomplishing my revenge. But first the oath.'" He started to his feet, and rushed towards me, and would have clasped me, but with a violent effort I pushed him from me,—heard a suppressed scream—a rending sound—a thud—then saw a form rise from the ground,

"Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful."

My mind was wandering. "Perturbed spirit!" I began.

"Frederick Charles Eugene!" exclaimed a voice—a well known voice. "What means this violence, this dreadful outrage?"

I tried to gather my scattered senses. Yes, it was too true. There was no Cemetery—no madhouse—no madman—no fiend—no oath. I had been *dreaming*, and, instead of throwing off the madman, had thrown my wife out of bed! There she stood in the dim light of the turned-down lamp—panting and indignant—her left hand clutched her "white samite" and pressed it to her bosom—her right hand grasped a chair.

"Anastasia Georgiana," I said in soothing accents, "that salmon and cucumber——"

"Don't Anastasia Georgiana *me*," interrupted my wife, "salmon and cucumber, indeed!"—gasp—"your favourite dish"—gasp—"but never again"—gasp, gasp. My wife gave signs of hysterics.

I was out of bed now and softly said, "My love—but these are trifles—you are not hurt?"

"Oh! Frederick Charles Eugene, such cruel treatment."—sob,—"love and honour,—sickness and in health," sob, sob, sob, "and now divorce." Sob, sob sob, sob.

"My own! my very own!" I said "But these are mysteries."

Reader. *Gentle* reader,—beware of salmon and cucumber; never dip into speculative treatises and novels just before going to bed, and if you are married, as you ought to be, never, never, *never*, even by accident, push your wife out of bed, or if you do you'll *catch* it.

"Sahib, Sahib."

This time I really *did* wake. It was broad daylight and my servant was calling me. This time there was really no cemetery, no madhouse, no fiend, no oath, no wife—it was all a dream.

SLOWLY and pensively I wandered in Colaba Cemetery. Records of the dead were around me, of the dead I had never known. Brief memorials of them met my eye, to me conveying little, but to others within the circle in which their lives were passed how full of meaning! Was this *past* in which my thoughts were plunged entirely lost? And then the *future*, too, had it no real existence? When released from the veil of flesh, might not the spirit have power to *live* in the past by a mightier memory, and in the future by more vivid hope? While I pondered these things I sauntered on and passed the dark grim wall that bounds the Cemetery on the west. "Hush!"—I started. The shades of evening were closing in and the place was lonely and depressing. "Hush!" I looked around and saw a figure crouched beside a tomb, the long grass almost concealing it from view. As it moved and beckoned me I saw that it was the figure of a man bareheaded and but lightly and carelessly clad. His face was haggard and a bright fierce light shone in his restless eyes. No spirit this, I thought, but human flesh and blood. But why here, and thus? In a moment it flashed upon me that the man must be an escaped lunatic from the adjoining asylum, and my impression became certainty as he spoke again, watching me narrowly the while—"I am not mad—you believe me?" I hope I may be pardoned for having muttered something like an assurance that his sanity was an article of faith with me. "Listen then," he continued, "for time presses. All my life long I have been persecuted by a man high in social station and in wealth, but *mad*. Yes, *mad*, although with devilish cunning he conceals his state. He is my mortal enemy, and oh!

[redacted] of peacocks hawking for sale. [redacted] in Poona bazaar a sight that [redacted] have rent the heart of a conscientious [redacted] member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I was surprised to see a huge bird standing motionless among the crowd; people came and looked at it, and passed within an inch of its beak, but it remained as if it were carved in stone. It was a poor bustard which some wanderers had brought in from the districts that morning. I soon found out the reason of its quietness. Its eyelids were roughly sewn together, and pulled upwards, and the twine which bound them was secured on the top of its head with a feather (probably plucked from its own tail) which was twisted until the twine was quite tight. I made inquiries upon the subject, and was told that fastening the eyelids of birds in this way was a very common practice in Poona, and that really the plan saved a great deal of trouble, as it obviated any necessity for watching them. As the bustard is the noblest game bird in India, I pitied him standing there on his long legs, clapping every feather close to his body, and burying his head in the Elizabethan ruff with which nature had ornamented his breast. Once only did he show signs of animation. A butler who had an eye to purchasing him lifted one of his gigantic wings to feel whether he was fat or not, and then, as if he wondered who had dared to touch him, he pushed his long neck up, settled himself well upon his legs, and moved his tremendous bill slightly to one side as if he meant to strike the intruder; but the butler went away to look after a duck which somebody offered him cheap, and the bustard once more subsided into his miserable attitude. Belisarius begging for an obol could scarcely have been a more pitiable sight than this poor bustard with his eyelids skewered on the crown of his head. Immediately after leaving the vicinity of the unfortunate animal I felt extremely indignant that such game should ever come to be handled by Portuguese butlers in a public market; it was like a gladiator being butchered to make a Roman holiday; a caged lion poked in the ribs by a Cockney shopkeeper;—in a short time, however, I reflected that after all bustards were very good eating; but, at the same time, his captors might have put a hood over him instead of barbarously sewing and screwing up his eyelids. Have the police no power to "suggest" that such cruelty as was practised on the unhappy bustard should not be repeated?

HAVE you ever killed a snake in your compound? I assure you it is one of the most exciting incidents imaginable. Say you are sitting at breakfast chipping your egg and smiling sweetly over the table at the partner of your joys and sorrows. Presently the mallee rushes into the dining room (a thing he was never known to do before) and stands for a few seconds unable to speak for want of breath. This space of time has a visible effect upon your wife, who feels alarmed she doesn't know why, while as for yourself you actually kick the little dog which is beneath the table because it whimpers for the top of the egg which you usually give it at the crisis when the malee gives signs of being able to articulate. At last he recovers himself, stalks stealthily up to your side, bends forward to your ear, into which he shouts, "Sahib, Sahib, burra samp hi!" and then retires a few paces to watch whether the effect of the announcement will be to induce you to throw the toast rack at his head or to smile upon him as much as to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The effect upon your wife causes her to start back suddenly from the table as if she identified the snake in the malee's own personality, and in doing so she jerks the table cloth, and deluges herself with hot coffee, which falls from a broken cup upon the back of the dog, which forthwith howls. You also start up from the table, in doing which you manage to transfer the contents of the egg to the breast of your fine white shirt, and shout, "Kither hi?" in a voice which makes the malee turn from you and rush to the doorway, where he runs against the butler, who is just coming in with a large pummalo on your best dessert service centre-piece, which flies one way while the pummalo rolls in the direction of the stabler. You heed this not—your wife screams, but you heed her not—all that you can do is to run after the malee, seize a stick, and shout wildly, "Kither hi!" In terror the malee points to a bush. Thither you stalk like a stage conspirator. You look cautiously for the snake. You cannot see it. "Kither hi?" you shout again to the malee, who points again vaguely to the bush. Your wife screams from the doorway, "John, John, come in and do not risk your life!" But this makes you feel the more heroic, and at last seizing your truncheon with both hands you aim a blow at the bush and start back. By this time all the servants in the compound, and even the ghorawallah's three children, whose existence you never before suspected, have come to see you. You feel bound not only as their master but as an Englishman to show them an example, and once more you strike the bush, while all the servants fall back and unwittingly trample upon some valuable flowers. Down from the bush drops a little black coil, which slowly begins to unwind. You raise your club on high, and the next instant there is a silver riband, or something like it, about ten inches long, writhing in the agonies of death. Killing that small snake, which Dr. Jones says is not a poisonous species—but we all know Jones is a fool—costs you a great deal in flowers, crockery, and medical attendance for your wife, who becomes alarmingly hysterical; but nevertheless the satisfaction you feel when you bottle it, and show it afterwards to your friends, to whom you say, "I killed that deadly animal," makes you look upon the costs as the merest bagatelle. If you don't believe me, try and kill a snake for yourself. You will feel as if you had personally avenged the insult which the ancient serpent offered to the unfortunate mother of humanity.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE WUTTUNDARS BILL.

(Continued from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Section V.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the words "or interest" therein be inserted between the words "thereof" and "to" in line 6 of Section V.

The Hon. Khan Bahadoor asked whether Collectors are to be the persons who are to decide whether the person proposing to purchase a share in a wuttun is a wuttundar.

His Excellency the President replied in the affirmative.

The amendment was agreed to and the section passed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following section be added after Section V. :—

"*Clause* I.—In any case in which it shall appear to the Collector that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any wuttun or the estate, property, funds or affairs thereof, the Collector shall certify such case in writing under his hand to the Revenue Commissioner together with such statements and particulars as in his opinion may be requisite or proper for the explanation of such case; and thereupon the said Revenue Commissioner, if upon consideration of the circumstances he thinks fit, shall authorize the Collector to institute and prosecute, in the name of the Collector, such legal proceedings as may be requisite or proper for the protection of the wuttun, its estates, property, funds, or affairs, by suit or petition in the District Court. The cost of such proceedings, unless recovered from the opposite party, shall be paid out of the funds of the wuttun.

"*Clause* II.—The Collector may, if he thinks fit, proceed as provided in Sections VIII., IX., X., or XI. of this Act in lieu of instituting or prosecutiong legal proceedings under this section."

The Hon. member explained that the object of this section was to provide for cases in which there might be any particular complication in consequence of the alienation of the wuttun or any part of it before the coming into force of the Bill under consideration. There might occur cases in which wuttundars combined to defeat the objects of Government, and to those this section would apply.

His Excellency the President approved of the section and remarked that Government had a distinct interest in keeping every wuttun in an efficient state.

The Hon. Rao Sahib thought there was a concensus of opinion that some means should be devised to regulate the sale of wuttuns. Regulation XVI. laid it down that no wuttun should be sold or alienated in any way, and if a branch of the wuttundars died out their interest in the wuttun reverted to the other branches His own opinion was that each wuttundar should have control only over his own life-interest in the wuttun, and that not even with the sanction of Government should any sale or alienation of a wuttun be permitted.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—There could be no reasonable objection to consolidating a wuttun by permitting a bankrupt shareholder to sell his interest in the wuttun to another shareholder in the same wuttun.

The Hon. the Advocate General—I suppose the intention of Government is to prevent hereditary shareholders and their portions of wuttuns from getting hopelessly into the hands of Marwarees or sowcars.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers concurred.

The new section was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then moved that the following sections be substituted for sections VII., VIII., IX., and X :—"Whenever any wuttun or part or profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has before the date of this Act coming into force, passed by decree of any Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being; or has before such date passed otherwise than by decree of any Court into the ownership or beneficial possession of a wuttundar other than such officiator; or when any wuttun, or part or profits thereof, not being assigned as remuneration of an officiator, has, after the date of this Act coming into force, passed, by decree of any Court or otherwise, into the ownership or beneficial possession of a wuttundar other than such officiator; such wuttun or part or profits thereof shall be liable to contribution for the remuneration of such officiator in like manner and to the like extent as if no such decree had been passed or no such transaction had taken place."

Clause I.—"Whenever any wuttun, or part or profits thereof, whether assigned as remuneration of an officiator or not, has, before the date of this Act coming into force, passed otherwise than by decree of any Court, and without the consent of the Collector and transfer of ownership in the Revenue records, into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a wuttundar of the same wuttun, the Collector may, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and order that such wuttun, or part or profits thereof, shall from the date of such order belong to the wuttundar previously entitled thereto and may recover and pay to such wuttundar any profits thereof accordingly."

Clause II.—"If such part of a wuttun be land, it shall be lawful for the Collector, instead of transferring the possession of the land, to demand and recover the full rent ordinarily paid by tenants of land of similar description in the same locality, and the amount so recovered shall be considered as the profits."

"When it shall appear to the Collector that by decree of any Court any wuttun, or any part or profits thereof, recorded as such in the Revenue records or registered under this Act, and assigned as remuneration of an officiator, has, after the date of this Act coming into force, passed without the sanction of Government into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person other than the officiator for the time being; or that any such wuttun, or part or profits thereof, not so assigned has so passed into the ownership or beneficial possession of any person not a wuttundar of the same wuttun, the Court shall, on receipt of a certificate under the hand and seal of the Collector that such alienation has been decreed, remove any attachment or other process placed on the said wuttun, or part or profits thereof, and set aside any sale or order of sale or transfer thereof."

"When any alienation of the nature described in Section X. of this Act shall have taken place otherwise than by decree of any Court, the Collector shall, after recording his reasons in writing, declare such alienation to be null and void, and shall either summarily resume possession of such property, or assess it at the rate prescribed in Section IX., Clause 2 of this Act, as he may think fit, and it shall thenceforward revert to the wuttun."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs remarked that by these sections it was apparently intended to legalise a certain amount of illegality which Courts had committed, because the former law distinctly was that no wuttun should be alienable.

His Excellency the President—These sections were framed after the Executive Government had a long discussion with the Collector, who conferred at Poona, and I am certain that these gentlemen made a complete distinction between alienations made before the law came into operation and alienations afterwards. Now, however, this distinction seems to have been lost sight of, and that alienations made after this Act is passed are to be put upon the same favourable footing as alienations made twenty or thirty years ago.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The reason is that we are making provision for wuttuns which do not pass out of the hands of members of the same family of wuttundars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought that some provision must be made to provide for the transfer of the possession of land. It should be declared that in this case the Collector's order should be equivalent to the decree of a Court.

The Hon. the Advocate General suggested that the following words should be added as the third clause to the last of the sections which had just been agreed to on the motion of Mr. Rogers :—

Clause 3.—"Any order of a Collector made under this section, or the two preceding sections, shall have the force of, and may be executed in the same manner as the decree of a civil court."

The amendment was agreed to.

Section XI. (as printed.)—Agreed to.

Section XII.—

His Excellency the President said this section was characterised as a most objectionable and injurious one. Hereditary officers, they contended, could not be treated as if they were merely stipendiary. If the section were agreed to, it would, in the opinion of the petitioners, extinguish many hereditary officers. Wuttun offices were held from time immemorial, and the holders had their rights and position formed by the usages of the country as well as by enactments. Under the British Government they had received no privileges as wuttundars which they did not possess before, and there was no law to authorise the adoption of a measure which might have the effect of extinguishing wuttuns. In the opinion of the petitioners, the British Government, if they desired village services to be efficiently performed, should increase the emoluments of wuttundars instead of depriving them of their hereditary offices. If Government could not do this, then they ought to leave the wuttundars alone. These were the main contentions of the petitioners.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I have already explained several times the chief object for which this section was drafted. An order was issued some time ago to provide for cases in which the wuttun lands of different villages were mixed together. To facilitate matters these wuttuns were combined, but the rights of those holding the different wuttuns were preserved by giving them rights in the new village in proportion to those they enjoyed before the combination of the wuttun properties. Although some wuttuns may be amalgamated, yet it is distinctly held that full services must still be performed in respect of the amalgamated wuttun.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs remarked that in joining certain villages and wuttuns a great admiuistrative improvement would be secured. If by amalgamating certain villages, a suitable remuneration for an efficient officiator could be secured he thought it would be right to make that amalgamation.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—You forget that you will be depriving certain families of their rights as wuttundars.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—All the families concerned in the wuttuns will have their chance of service by rotation.

The Hon. Rao Sahib submitted that the consideration of the section ought to be postponed.

This was agreed to.

Section XIII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved in lines 3 and 8 of Clause 1 of section XIII., for the word "holders" read "holder." For line 5 in the same Clause, for the words "them and their heirs in perpetuity" read "him and his heirs and successors in perpetuity." In line 7, after the word "conditions," the following words be inserted, "whether consistent with the provisions of this Act or not." In Clause 3 of section XIII. the words "or holders" and "or their" be omitted.

His Excellency the President mentioned that the Amedabad petitioners objected to this section, because they held it would be unfair to allow settlements between a collector and a wuttundar with respect to commutation of service to be made on any account whatever.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Ten out of the twelve collectorates of the Presidency have already been settled as regards wuttun service, and the same work in the two collectorates is very nearly finished. This section is merely to confirm what has already been done, and to enable other wuttundars to part company with Government if they desire it.

The amendments were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the following section be added after section XIII. :—

"Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect any rights of individuals or village communities to exact such service as may be customary from village servants whose wuttuns were originally granted or are now held for the performance of such service, but who have been relieved by Government of liability to perform such service to the State."

The Hon. member—Many of the hereditary village officers perform a dual kind of service—partly to the State and partly to the village community. For instance, the barber is supposed to shave the people, and also, on occasions when a robbery has taken place and the footsteps of the robbers have to be tracked, to be present on the occasion with a torch to lead the way if that is necessary. The carpenter is supposed to mend the carts of the villagers besides doing certain Government work. In such cases Government will relieve the wuttundars from service, but they are not in any way exempted from their liability to serve the village community.

The amendment was agreed to.

Section XIV, (as printed).—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved—In lines 1 and 2 of section XIV., for the words "a wuttun property or part thereof" read "all or any of the property of a wuttun." That the word "determine" be substituted for the word "assess" in line 9 of section XIV., and the words "in assessing such payments no larger amount shall be paid than" in lines 11 and 12 of the same section be omitted and the words "no larger demand shall be made than one equivalent to the amount that" inserted in their stead.

The Hon. Rao Sahib mentioned that the Poona Survajanik Subha complained that this section would interfere with the rights of Jaghirdars, Inamdars, and Mewasi chiefs.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman considered that the objections made by the Poona Subha were already met by the amendment which had been made on section 1.

The amendments were agreed to.

Section XV.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the word "village" be inserted between the words "a" and "wuttun" in line 2. He said that in the course of previous discussions on this section an objection was raised that it gave power to Punchayets to settle what villages were to pay to the belotadars, but did not give power to the Punchayet to settle what the belotadars were to do in exchange for that payment; but by alterations now made that matter was provided for.

His Excellency the President—The Ahmedabad petitioners object to the Collector interfering in this matter at all.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There are peculiar cases in the Deccan which render it necessary that something of this kind should be done. Mhars, for instance, are very strongly suspected of poisoning cattle in a great many parts of the country; and the only way we considered it possible to prevent disputes was to order the Punchayet to assemble and decide among the disputants.

The Hon. Rao Sahib mentioned that the Poona Subha considered that this section, if it contemplated the regulation of the payment to be made for services done by village officers, would be unnecessary interference with the old arrangements between landlords and servants, and probably inflict hardships upon the ryots.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—This is really one of the most important sections in the Bill, as the whole system of village administration may be said to depend upon it. Some means must be adopted whereby the payment of village officers will be secured. Mhars, village watchmen, &c., are essential to the comfort and well-being of villages, and unless they get their proper remuneration it would be quite hopeless to expect proper services from them. All we say in this section is that the rights of these people will be maintained. We want a prompt remedy by which the half-naked Mhars and others may get their rights, and do in return the services which their wuttun has for generations past entailed upon them. Looking at the system of police administration in this country we could not get on without Mhars, whose obligations are of such a minute character that it would be impossible to expect a Collector to say what they are, although they are perfectly well-known to the country side, and the reason why we wish the Punchayet to be established is that they may arrange these matters.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—The only difficulty I see about this section is that it contains nothing about how the decisions of Punchayets are to be enforced. Supposing a Punchayet passes a decision, and the wuttundar refuses to accept it, what are you to do?

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—For such cases there is full power in the Bill to confiscate a wuttun. Moreover, the Punchayet may withhold remuneration in certain cases. For instance, if much grain were stolen frequently, and the thief could not be found out, the Punchayet might refuse to pay the Mhar on the ground that he was not performing the duties attached to his wuttun.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Certain duties and responsibilities devolve upon the Mhars, and surely something must be exacted from them as well as from the people who must pay them.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—You must leave the section indefinite to a certain extent. You cannot go into minute particulars about what the Collector must make the Mhars do.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—From some of the observations made it seems to be expected that the Collector should inquire closely into the performance of all wuttuns. If this is the case perhaps something to that effect might be introduced in the Bill to suit the views of some Hon. members.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—It is the desire of Government that Collectors should not interfere too closely with existing village arrangements. I believe that Government will take care to

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.—We learn from Bangalore that Mrs. Rhenius died on Friday last, at a very advanced age. Mrs. Rhenius was the relict of the late Rev. C. Rhenius, well known as the Tamil Translator of the Scriptures. In Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, and Southern India generally, both Mr. and Mrs. Rhenius are held in affectionate remembrance. Mrs. Rhenius, after many vicissitudes, had been settled at Bangalore for the past 10 or 15 years.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA.—After considerable delay, due chiefly to the dilatoriness of the donor's relatives, a site has been fixed upon, and the other arrangements completed, for the establishment of a charitable hospital and dispensary at Rassapagla in honour of the late Prince Ghulam Muhamad. The cost of the land, together with a two-storied building included in it, is Rs. 16,000, the expenditure of which sum has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. A further sum of Rs. 9,000 will be required for alterations, additional buildings, instruments, hospital furniture, &c., making altogether Rs. 25,000 for capital expenditure. This leaves a sum of Rs. 1,25,000, producing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 for current expenses. —*Englishman.*

THE NEW CALCUTTA MARKET.—Again and again, we warned the Calcutta public of what would inevitably be the result of the suppression of Dharmotolah by the Municipal Market. Numerous letters in our columns testify to the incredulity with which our warnings were received. Now we are asked to aid the public to get back the old prices and the old quality. We are quite helpless in the matter, even as regards suggestions. The public have not only the Municipal Markets, which they were simple enough to cry for, but they have a law effectually preventing what alone could have stood them instead in their present difficulty, competition. We fear prices will grow dearer yet, and supplies worse; and we see no remedy, except to forget that prices were ever cheaper, or supplies better. Yes, one; let people in the same neighbourhood combine together and start mutton and beef clubs. We wonder it has never been done before.—*Ibid.*

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—A prisoner of some little notoriety succeeded last week in effecting his escape from the Central Jail at Lucknow. He was an old jail bird, and had, once before, been an inmate of the prison for four years. This time he was sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He was well fettered, and occupied a ward with about twenty other prisoners; but strange to say not one of his comrades will give any information as to the circumstances of his escape. One thing is certain that he raised himself by means of cord to the skylight, and thence ascended the roof. How he then stepped across, managed to climb over the outer wall, and thus accomplished his escape, after divesting himself of his fetters. The night was dark and rainy, the sentry on duty could hardly have been ten paces from the prisoner when he alighted from the wall, and yet he failed to notice the fugitive. It was not till the next morning that the flight was discovered. —*Lucknow Times.*

FIRE.—A fire, which might have been serious in its consequences, broke out on Monday evening about 5 P.M., at the west corner of Messrs. R. Scott, Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, in Government Place, Calcutta. It appears that a case containing phosphorus was being taken from the Custom House to the Dispensary in question, when the coolies carrying it, unable to bear the weight any longer, threw it down, throwing out all the water and thereby setting the phosphorus on fire. Fortunately this happened at the door of the Dispensary and at a moment's notice, aid was afforded by which the fire was extinguished in about ten minutes. But the smoke and flame was so intense as to cause it to be rumoured that the Dispensary itself had taken fire, and the crowd which gathered there was very great. We understand from Mr. Gibbons, manager of Messrs. Scott, Thomson and Co., that the loss to the firm did not exceed one thousand rupees. The aid of the police was not called in.—*Englishman.*

THE FRENCH OPERA.—After seeing Saturday night's performance of this company, we cannot help thinking that they would have acted more prudently had they deferred their first appearance this occasion, instead of commencing with the very inferior pieces and imperfect preparations which produced so unfavourable an impression on the previous Saturday. The acting and the singing in both the operettas on Saturday night were a pleasing surprise to the house, which was a fairly good one, and would have been much better, but for the comparative failure of the week before. M. Berger Deplace and his wife, who took on themselves the lion's share of the work, and really outdid them selves, were well supported in *Le Violoneux*, by M. Nordet, who acted well and sang not only with accuracy and spirit, but with a force for which we did not give him credit in our former critique. The pretty little opera of *Lischen and Frischen* was admirably performed, and warmly received the duet song eliciting a well-deserved encore. The pathetic scene in *Le Violoneux*, where Pierre, "passione, destroys the old man's violin, his "*dernier espoir*," was excellently rendered by both M. Deplace and his wife. Nordet, the lament of the former over his broken instrument, being as pretty a piece of acting and singing as we have seen for a long time. We cannot say more for the acting of Mlle. Helene Julien in the *Mari dans de Coton*. She has a harsh voice, and shows a want of refinement in her manner which a Calcutta audience is not accustomed to, while her looks and gestures perpetually border on the grotesque. At the same time she acted with force and spirit, and would do much better if she could only give up the very peculiar mannerism which disfigures her impersonations. In our former critique, we confounded Melle Colignon with Melle Helene Julien. The orchestra was stronger, and played better, but, along with the voices of the actors, was almost completely drowned by the uproar of the rain, which came down with a vengeance during the last twenty minutes of the performance. Altogether Saturday night's performance was so good, that we think M. Deplace may fairly expect bumper houses next week.—*Englishman.*

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NARRATIVE OF THE FAMINE—7TH TO 13TH AUGUST 1874.

ON this occasion Sir Richard Temple compresses his twenty-fourth Narrative of the Famine into four pages which, with the exception of two tabular statements referred to below, we quote in full:—

Weather and Rainfall.—The general cry throughout the country is for more rain, except in Cuttack, the greater part of the Chota Nagpore division, and South Behar. But the parts of the country where actual damage to the crops has been caused by the drought are limited in area; the worst tracts being that at the junction of the Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts, and parts of South Tirhoot. The districts where rain is most urgently required are Tirhoot, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad, and those of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions.

Prospects of Crops.—The prospects of the autumn crops are on the whole good. It is generally admitted that there will be more than an average autumn crop in the great majority of districts, and in hardly any part of the country, except the few tracts where it has been submerged by floods, will it be much below the average. The tracts injured by floods have been for the most part low-lying lands, where crops are sown on the chance of a harvest, but where the cultivators' hopes are more often disappointed than not.

Prices.—Prices as a rule continue stationary, except in north-east and east Bengal and the Bhagulpore division, where they are generally lower than they were last fortnight. The fall of prices has been especially conspicuous in the Rungpore and Pubna districts, where it has fallen from 13 seers to 20-13 in the former district, and from 12-12 to 16-12 in the latter. The districts where prices have risen are Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Sylhet, Noakholly, Tipperah, Tirhoot, Sarun, Pooree, and Hazareebagh; but the rise in almost all these districts has been insignificant. The highest rise in the distressed districts has been in Burdwan, where the prices have risen from 12-12 to 11-1 seers for the rupee.

Private Trade.—The usual note on the movements of food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The returns show a total increase in the up and down traffic on the Railway of 4,514 tons. The down trade appears to be still brisk, but the traffic is falling off very considerably. The river traffic appears to be nearly stationary.

Tirhoot.—The deficiency of rain, especially towards the south of the district, has caused considerable anxiety during the fortnight. Towards the north of the district prospects are generally reported to be good; but in the south and even as far north as the southern part of Mudhobunnee the outturn of the bhadoi crop will be less than was expected, while the late rice crop will seriously suffer if heavy rain does not fall shortly.

Chumparun.—The prospects in this district are similar, but somewhat better than those in Tirhoot. There does not appear to be the same anxiety felt about the southern sub-divisions as in Tirhoot.

Sarun.—The prospects of the bhadoi are generally exceedingly fine. Rain has been very unequally distributed throughout the district; some parts having an ample rainfall, while others have not had enough for their requirements. Some of the crops in the south-east of the district have been destroyed by floods.

South Behar.—The prospects of crops in these districts continue to be magnificent, and there is very little distress.

Bhagulpore Division.—The reports from all the districts of this division continue to be exceedingly satisfactory. In parts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs fears are expressed that the bhadoi crop will not be so good as was expected; but even with regard to these tracts there seems to be a difference of opinion; and on the whole it cannot be said to be probable that the deficiency will be great in the small area alluded to, while the crop generally will be far above the average.

Rajshahye Division.—With the exception of Rajshahye and Moorshedabad, the prospects of the crops are most excellent, and distress decreasing; but in parts of the two districts named there has been a deficiency of rain, though in the worst portion of the latter district rain had fallen on the date the Collector wrote his narrative.

Burdwan Division.—In Hooghly there has been a want of rain generally, but not sufficient to cause serious anxiety; and on the whole the prospects of the division though not nearly so good as those in most other parts of the country, may be said to have improved during the fortnight, with the exception of a small tract to the east of Beerbhoom, bordering on Moorshedabad, where there is great want of rain.

Chota Nagpore.—The only district from whence reports have been received is Manbhoom, and there prospects have decidedly improved. In the other districts distress has almost ceased to exist.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight as compared with that preceding it:—

		Last Fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division	...	265,532	227,005
Gunduk embankment	...	2,860	10,868
Soane Canal	...	28,455	26,874
Bhagulpore division	...	48,349	54,252
Rajshahye division	...	66,964	57,796
Northern Bengal Railway	...	5,795	5,537
Chota Nagpore and Burdwan divisions	...	33,733	32,336
Cooch Behar division	...	2,370	2,370
Total	..	453,486	426,738

Though the total numbers show a decrease, yet in some districts, owing to the cessation of the demand for field labour, the numbers on the works have increased; and possibly in some districts, where the bhadoi crop is not very good, there will be still further increase during next fortnight. The increase in the Bhagulpore division is more nominal than real, as no returns were received during the last fortnight from Bhagulpore. If the numbers employed in that district had been stated correctly in the last narrative, the total for the division would have been 4,972, or somewhat more than that shown during the present fortnight.

(Sir Richard Temple next furnishes a tabular statement, showing the number of labourers under the public works department, and under circle officers respectively, the former amounting to 196,571; and the latter to 230,167. But hardly any details whatever are given as to the rate of wages and the numbers on piece-work.)

Gunduck Embankment and Canal.—The number of labourers has increased during the fortnight, and the work is progressing favourably, 2,064 720 cubic feet of excavation and embankment have been completed during the fortnight, and 1,232,798 superficial feet of dressing and turfing.

Soane Canal.—The number of labourers was somewhat decreased; about 37 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been completed in the Kurumnassa division during the fortnight.

Northern Bengal.—There is little demand for labour in the country through which this line runs, especially in its northern and southern portions. The total amount of earth-work completed up to date is 71,720,000 cubic feet equal to 147½ miles of 4-feet bank with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight more than 21 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up.

(Next follows another tabular statement showing the numbers in receipt of charitable relief. In Patna there are 209,601; in Bhagulpore 36,061; in Rajshahye 140,880; in Chota Nagpore 21,948; and in Burdwan 149,660. In the fortnight preceding that under review, there were 749,256 persons on charitable relief.)

From the above statements it will be seen that for the first time since the beginning of the distress the very satisfactory fact has to be recorded of a decrease both in the numbers on relief works, and in those of the recipients on charitable relief. The total numbers in the receipt of charitable relief have decreased from 749,256 to 647,559. The decrease has taken place in almost every district, and is especially notable in the districts of the Rajshahye division. It is only in Burdwan that there is a general increase; in that division Bankoora alone shows a decrease, while the increase in the other districts is large.

THIBET.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

IN these days, when embassies and traders come and go to and from Yarkand and Kashgar, when Russian armies encamp on the Oxus and Jaxartes, when half a dozen Indian newspapers publish their own correspondence from Persia and Afghanistan, it is somewhat strange to read the only two Europeans, (Frenchmen, curiously enough, not usually the pioneers of travel) have visited the capital of Thibet, during the present century, and that only one Englishman, Turner, has ever visited Thibet proper, at all! This statement is to be modified of course by the statement of one of these same Frenchmen, that Moorcroft, the famous Himalayan traveller, lived for 12 years in Lhassa disguised as a Mussulman. But of this there is no distinct record, and we are left to enquire what sort of country that is, into which it seems so difficult to enter.

We here in the Punjab know that the Himalayas though difficult are not wholly impassable. No less than three great routes are available from the Punjab to the Indus valley beyond the hills. On these routes for pleasure, or shikar, or trade, or politics, European travellers may every year be numbered by the hundred. It is only the other day, that two Engineers were surveying the valleys and passes for a railway and thought certain routes not impracticable! What are the reasons then, that in the length of a range five times longer than the Punjab boundary, communication, so far as Englishmen are concerned, seems to be wholly shut off? We cannot appreciate the reasons that are generally advanced. Thibet belongs to China, therefore we must not travel in it. Nepaul and Bhotan lie between us and Thibet, and we must not travel there. But the same sort of thing existed north of the Punjab. Kashmir, one of the most exclusive of States used to bar our way even to Ladak. Yarkand was ruled by one supposed at one time to be something between a Hannibal and a cannibal. What mountain difficulties can in any way compare with the marches over the dreadful desolation beyond the Susser Pass? Yet a Kashmir trip is now almost a Cockney rather similar to the Yarkand despot is said to be a wild and ferocious man, any father will drive you his caravan over them, and ask for nothing better than fair-play. And, we warrant him, the Knight of the Thimble shall have as much from us as the Knight of the Star of India. How is it we ask that nothing has been accomplished towards Thibet, when so much has been attained towards Yarkand? The gold and, silver mines of the Himalayas lie in Thibet. Its wool, and they say, its mutton are the finest in Asia. Yet none come our way direct, though we will willingly pay for them. Again the capacity of its inhabitants in the tea drinking line is, we are told, as extraordinary as the prices they pay to Eastern China for the material. Yet from Darjeeling and Assam we should supply and indeed flood their markets. Thibetans again are as fond of coats of many colours, as are a mother's pet of an Israelite of old. Our broad cloths of the most delicate dyes are most eagerly coveted, and our silks, such as are common in the Lahore bazaar, are actually sold for their weight in silver. Yet there is no communication, and so far as we can see none likely to be, till some blight upon Jute, leaves a few Asian Scotchmen with nothing to do, when they are sure to make for the North Pole and so discover that the road to Thibet is not so difficult after all.

But Thibet is not only a desirable place to open up to trade; it contains besides many important geographical secrets. Let the reader take a glance at the map of Asia and note all the great rivers from the Yang-tse-Kiang round the Peninsula to the mouth of the Brahmapootra. The head waters of all these rivers is vaguely placed in the west or South of China or in Thibet. The truth is that the head waters of none of these rivers have been explored, and that even the Brahmapootra itself has not been traced further, than the corner where it rounds the Himalayas in the north of Assam. The great river that runs through Thibet may be the Irrawaddy, the Yang-tse Kiang or the Salwen. Who is to be the Mungo Park of the Sanpoo?

Thibet too is the ancient home, the last resort of Buddhism. To the archæologist and the ritualist how important and interesting is this fact. That there is a certain amount of communication between India and Thibet must be admitted. But that only seems to us to aggravate the anomaly of Europeans being deliberately excluded by the Chinese, while natives can go without molestation. Our Governors have not seen it in that light yet, but it is both an anomaly and an enormity that we, the masters of this country, should be insultingly excluded in favour of the meanest coolie. In all our relations with our frontier neighbours, either on the Chinese or Afghan side, we act like, and are looked upon as benevolent lunatics. When as in Yarkand, we boldly push in, we meet with the utmost respect. Russia would not suffer such a state of things to exist in any part of her wide domains. It would often be better for us were we to imitate Russia more in her Government of the tribes under her sway. Do we urge aggression? Nay, verily, but we attack exclusiveness, wherever it is found; in this instance along our Nepaul and Bhotan frontier; and we would suggest to our countrymen about Darjeeling and Assam, that if their only means of living were payment by the mile for scientific or adventurous exploration undertaken and accomplished by them, most of them would find it difficult to support a growing family under the circumstances. We shall be glad to hear their excuses.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD SALISBURY AT COOPER'S HILL.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 7.)

AN interesting speech on Indian affairs was delivered last week by Lord Salisbury on the occasion of presenting the prizes at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Lord Salisbury remarked upon the curious fact that, though the men of other professions sometimes become tired of the duties to which they have allotted themselves, that can never be said of an engineer.

Down to the last moment of his life his pleasure is always as great and his interest as keen in his work as at any time during his career. It may, perhaps, be to this peculiarly pleasant, kindly aspect of the profession that some of its peculiarities are due, which otherwise are not easy to understand. Colonel Chesney has very justly said that in the Public Works Department the profession has excited a good deal of severe criticism, and a great deal of that criticism is uninstructed and ill-judged; but there is one point of common and keen interest in respect of which there is always a wide difference of opinion between the profession of the civil engineers and that of the laity, and that is what I may call the pecuniary question. Opinions change constantly, fashions are varying from time to time, men fly from one error to another; but there is one thing that seems to me never to change, and that is the estimates of Civil Engineers. They always fall short of their expenses. That has been a great mystery to me, and I can only explain it by the cheerfulness and hopefulness which is instilled into the civil engineer by the profession to which he belongs. It is obvious that it must be unintentional, because you cannot suppose that men of such high honour could be guilty of wilful misstatements, for they would be certain to be found out. It is quite certain that if you underrate the expenditure of your work, your sin will find you out in time. But this peculiarity goes on, and it excites feelings of the utmost alarm and apprehension on the part of the ignorant laity. I was told just before I came into this room that a very distinguished man connected with the Civil Service of India was asked to come to this meeting, but said he, "Oh, no, it's too melancholy. Nothing will persuade me to do it. Why, every one of these young men will cost a million to the Indian Government." That is a sad state of things, and I can only hope that those gentlemen I see before me will be destined to remove—I won't call them defects—but those eccentricities. They are no doubt destined to do honour to their profession, and suppose, after all, it is due to the great preponderance in them of the quality of hope. It is said "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," but it ought not to dwell in the breast of a civil engineer. I should be inclined to give the gentlemen who are now beginning their career advice such as I would give to members of no other profession, and that is to take the darkest and gloomiest view of their undertakings. If you are hopeful and cheerful, never let those qualities get into your estimates. Assume that everything will happen for the worst; that floods will arise when they are least expected; that the soil for foundations is always soft, and that through which you wish to cut is heard; believe that the price of iron will always be rising and that wages will never be falling. If you stick fast to these beliefs, and take the dark-est view of things, you will restore the confidence of the laity in general, and that distinguished man who refused to come here to-day may be persuaded one day, when the college has another of its meetings, to come and witness the proceedings.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

(*Times*, Aug. 3.)

THE distribution of prizes at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, on Friday last, marks an epoch which will be noted by all concerned in the improvement of our Indian administration with an interest not unmixed with anxiety. The first three years, course of this great experiment in Civil Service Education has now been completed. Lord Salisbury said of it that it was an undertaking thoroughly needed, wisely planned, and, so far as present appearances go, successfully carried out. Everybody knows the truth of the first of these statements. Many circumstances had conspired to impair the efficiency in detail of the Public Works Department. Perhaps the worst of these was the inward mutual jealousy and the outward invidious distinction which long subsisted between the Military and the Civil branches. So far as pay and pensions went, this distinction was at length removed, and for some years the Civil and Military Engineers have been in this respect on an equality. But various circumstances interfere with the removal of the civilian's disabilities as to position. Our chief Engineers have naturally in India been military men. Hence the valuable old class of volunteer Civil Engineers gradually dwindled away. They were discouraged by finding their positions to which they deemed themselves entitled occupied by members of the other branch who were obviously their juniors, and possibly their inferiors in professional ability. They were disgusted by having their stations shifted, their designs overruled, their actual operations suddenly checked by a war, or a financial panic, or the false addition of a column of figures. It was long seen that something must be done to supply the deficiency. What Lord Salisbury said on Friday was as true in those times as now—that the question of Public Works is the one weak point in our position. The necessities of our recent policy have, perhaps, tended to render our position in this respect weaker than ever, but successive Indian Secretaries have sought, by one expedient or another, to increase its strength. The Orissa Famine Commission considered the question one which imperatively demanded attention. It was felt, when the undertaking was started the progress of which we are now considering, that so bold a step had never before been taken, and it was entered upon with a corresponding degree of anxiety. If it proved successful, the problem of a quarter of a century would be solved; if the contrary, not only would public money have been wasted, but a stronger argument could not be used, and the establishment of any other scheme of a similar nature would be rendered doubly difficult. It must not be forgotten that Cooper's Hill College was established in the face of strong objections both to its principle and to the details of its system. Many men, and not the least experienced, called for the employment of Infantry officers in the Public Works Department, supplemented by volunteer Civil Engineers, to be obtained by offering some new and superior attractions. More serious objections were made to the principle of selecting candidates for admission, and some men of good judgment wished for a system of grades something like that established for the Medical Service at Netley. The pecuniary temptation offered was considered small. The plan of education was stigmatized as superficial and likely to lead to only a second-class benefit. On this point we may now venture to say that a capital system of concentration and selection has been effected by the President of the College, who in his address described clearly and justly the proper objects of study for the time which the students can be directed, over and above those which are merely professional.

Colonel Chesney dwelt on the importance of a knowledge of the common languages of India. It is understood that this knowledge must be colloquial, and not of the nature of book learning. The geography of the country, both natural and ethnological, is required to be fully equal in importance. The President next insisted on a knowledge of Indian history, "if only as an antidote against that Philistinism peculiar to the Briton in foreign parts, so that a man, before arriving there, might be aware of the barbarous notion that Indians were at all like the inhabitants of the West Coasts of Africa." Lord Salisbury made some genial remarks on the dignity of the profession, and some ironical ones on its tendency to set a wrong value upon money. He goodnaturedly, but firmly, described the "cheerfulness and hopefulness" which are instilled into the Engineer by the nature of his profession. "'Hope springs eternal in the human breast,'" says the Secretary, "but it ought not to dwell in the breast of a Civil Engineer." On the contrary, he should assume the existence of every possible obstacle to his undertakings, and frame his estimates accordingly, if he is to gain and keep the confidence of those who have to pay the bill. One other remark appears to us to be especially apposite and significant. Lord Salisbury, as well as the Examiners, approved the willingness with which the young men, have applied themselves to those of the workshop. He trusted that this might continue and increase, and urged them in this spirit to cultivate the knowledge of the smaller and what might be called the more repulsive details of the profession, upon which success so often depends. This consideration was familiar to many who objected to the system of admission adopted on the establishment of the College. It was thought that an Engineer should possess some aptitude for judging of the capacity of bullocks and other live stock; some acquaintance by experience with building materials, building plant, metallurgy, and roadmaking; some actual knowledge how to dam up a river or bore for a well. It was assumed that the most useful men for these purposes might be selected from those who were by birth and education of a lower grade. We believe, however, that the acquirement of a certain amount of such practical knowledge is of all things congenial to the robust young Englishman, and that, taking this into account, the advantages of maintaining the present system more than compensate for its possible defects. We have no fear that under ordinary circumstances the pupils of Colonel Chesney will be found deficient in these matters. Practical judgment will come, as in all other things, with practice. We feel sure, at any rate, that there will be no recurrence of such cases as that cited in the letter of Sir Arthur Cotton, which we print in another column, where a young man who had never seen a tank in his life was suddenly called upon to construct one holding a thousand million cubic yards and more.

The concluding remarks of Lord Salisbury were well adapted to establish in the minds of the young men who are about to embark on their professional labours a thorough sense of their duty in India as Englishmen. We have no showy schemes of Imperial grandeur to carry out. We do not want in these days the ambitions imagination of a Brunel. We want cheap irrigation, to bring water to the door of the peasant at a trifling cost; practicable railways, where necessary, and nowhere else; serviceable roads, and bridges many enough and solid enough to defeat the floods. We want them to be prepared for the wearisome labour of seeing over and over again that the same thing is done. We want them to learn to adapt themselves to the habits and wants of the Natives and the circumstances of the country. They must bear in mind that in these respects they will more and more have the talents of native Engineers pitted against them. Mr Fawcett, in his recent speech on the India Councils Bill, alluded to the fact that the people of India themselves possess considerable engineering ability. Native Engineers have constructed enduring aqueducts, which are remunerative under native management, while the costly works of European Engineers have rapidly given way and been failures in a pecuniary point of view, as he showed by quoting the figures of a recent Report. Now, here is the opportunity for harmony, an honourable, and a necessary emulation. The people of India, according to Mr. Fawcett, care for cheapness rather than rapidity, which, among other things, leads them to prefer water to railway transport. Our recent not very profitable discussions of the Public Works question have established at least one principle—that if we are to have any Public Works on a large scale at all, they must be so conceived as to be capable of paying. Finally, the Civil Engineer in India must frankly accept his position with regard to his military brother. In general, he must know that there will be required of him a willingness to do many things which are beyond the limits of strict professional etiquette, and to lay aside many traditions which he may have acquired in his year's experience of home practice. He must never forget that the best contrived plan may be amended by the suggestions of those who have to carry it out, and that this is doubly true in a country where he is a stranger and ought to be a learner. We venture to think that, together with some of the concluding remarks of Lord Salisbury, this truth may be profitably laid to heart by those who are charged with the direction, as well as by the subordinates of the Public Works Department.

THE CURRENT AMERICAN "SENSATION."

(TIMES' AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

THE "Beecher-Tilton scandal," as the absorbing American sensation of the hour, grows in interest. It fills pages of the newspapers and is the burden of gossip everywhere. It is a loathsome and horrible subject, but if one has to give the news of the day, this must be written about, for just now beyond this there is very little news to give. It crowds out all other matters. For weeks past our newspapers have been filled with matter in reference to this subject, in which there have been endless rumours, innuendos, and suspicions; but until now no definite charges have appeared. Mr. Beecher, after a long silence, a few days ago requested a committee from Plymouth Church to investigate the scandal. Tilton has this week gone before the Committee with a long statement, in which he specifically charges Beecher with seducing Mrs. Tilton and with having adulterous intercourse with her at various times in 1868, 1869, and 1870. The charge is based on her confession and on letters, written by her and by Beecher, and which Tilton holds. In another case of this kind—supposing, of course, the charge to be a true one—Beecher would probably have been shot down by the outraged husband, but here intervene the curious doctrines of these people. Mrs. Tilton—according to her husband's case—believes that her only crime in the matter was her deceit in concealing it from her husband; that the intercourse was not low, vulgar, or wrong, but that the religious teachings of Beecher elevated it into something pure and holy. Tilton, after finding it all out, years ago, forgave all the parties concerned, and has since had the closest intimacy with them, but more recently he has chosen to pursue a different course, and attacks Beecher with the intention of overthrowing him. Mrs. Tilton on her side is alleged to think herself aggrieved at her husband's present enmity to Beecher and at her own name being by him dragged in the mire, and on this to found her desertion. The "desertion," however, is one in theory only, for Tilton gave up his house to his wife and has himself left Brooklyn. Several days ago, however, she, too, left the house, and is now living with a friend at Brooklyn. It is difficult to account for all this amazing business upon any reasonable hypothesis, and this adds to the interest which the scandal attracts. Mr. Beecher's sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, some time ago took the trouble to write a vindication of Lady Byron in an ancient scandal which she raked up. Here is a chance for her to undertake a somewhat similar task, in a scene located nearer home. The *New York Tribune* of to day, commenting upon Tilton's statement, says that—

"Unless this frightful exposition is answered promptly and fully, the most famous pulpit the world has ever seen since Paul preached on the Hill of Mars is silenced—the life of the greatest preacher in the world is ended."

The substance of Tilton's charge against Henry Ward Beecher, briefly told, is a charge of adultery with Mrs. Tilton between October, 1868 and 1870, which Tilton supports by quoting various contrite and remorseful letters from Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher and an apology from Beecher, wherein he craves pardon for some grave offence committed by him towards Tilton, saying, "I humble myself before Theodore Tilton as before my God." Tilton also says that his wife has confessed it all to him, but that he has no blame for her, believing that she offered all the moral resistance she could, until Beecher completely overmastered her mind by the force of his arguments as a clergyman and as her spiritual adviser, by which he overcame all her religious scruples and she yielded. Tilton further declares that he pardoned both, but that Beecher, in the mysterious outgivings which the public got hold of, shrewdly made it appear that Tilton had outraged him, instead of his having outraged Tilton, and had thus compelled him to defend himself. This charge, which spreads out through five columns of small newspaper type, Tilton made affidavit to and handed to the Committee of Plymouth Church, the intention being to keep it secret; but Tilton, who appeared the most anxious for secrecy, had a "friend" who published it, and set the entire country ablaze with excitement over the prodigious scandal.

Henry Ward Beecher, whose age must now be 64, is unquestionably the foremost clergyman in America. His Plymouth Church in Brooklyn gathers the largest congregation in the country, and his sermons, lectures, speeches, and writings are read by millions. He represents the Church of the Puritans—the great New England Orthodox church—which, though not the most numerous, is as influential as any religious body that we have. He is a man of prodigious energy and force of character, who, for 30 years at least, has occupied a large space in the public eye, and whose character has never, until this occasion, been sullied. To charge upon Henry Ward Beecher such a shocking crime as this seems an invasion of the holiest place in the Christian Church, and hence the terrible shock it has caused. But Beecher's Church embraces in its membership some of the most curious people America contains. It is the home of the "isms." The missionary, the free lover, and the advocate of the loose morality kindred to the latter doctrine can all worship at its shrine. Whether Beecher does or does not hold these opinions, people who do hold them are his intimate friends, prominent in his flock, and among the leaders in his Church. One of the most curiously constituted of his parishioners is Theodore Tilton, also a clergyman—an ideal, romantic, sentimental, ethereal sort of being—the very opposite in these respects of Beecher. Mrs. Tilton was baptized by Beecher in infancy, and married by him to Mr. Tilton in 1855, and now the three are the prominent figures in this terrible scandal.

Tilton's charge saw the light on the 22d of July, and on the 23rd of July Henry Ward Beecher published a hastily-prepared "Card" to the public in answer to it. He promises to meet the charge in detail before the Committee, and makes at this statement a general denial. Mr. Beecher says:—

"To every statement which connects me dishonourably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in anywise would impugn the honour and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial."

Tilton's charge being chiefly founded upon letters and upon two improprieties which he declares he saw himself, Mr. Beecher, in reference to the latter, declares Tilton's statements to be utter and absolute falsehoods, while in reference to the former he offers explanation. Beecher explains the contrition and remorse expressed in his letters as arising from the discovery that both he and Mrs. Beecher, in endeavouring to prevent scandal in Mr. Tilton's family growing out of Mr. Tilton's own conduct, unwittingly became involved, instead of allaying, the unhappiness, and for this he apologized and humbled himself and expressed the profound remorse which in two or three of the letters insisted that he was on the verge of suicide. In brief, Mr. Beecher admits the genuineness of the documentary evidence so far as it emanates from him and explained it on the theory that Mrs. Tilton having communicated to Mrs. Beecher information of Mr. Tilton's infidelities, Mr. Beecher then intervened and counselled Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband; that this was a grave mistake; and that for the wrong thus done Tilton no subsequent expression of sorrow or contrition could be too great.

To-day Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton gives the public her statement. She says the shameless charges made by her husband "are fearfully false in detail, and every clause that the determination to ruin Mr. [illegible] has been the aim of Mr. Tilton's life, and that [illegible] has been animated by a feeling of envy [illegible] towards Beecher which surmounted every [illegible] ment, and to cater to which he is willing to [illegible] his wife, children, reputation, everything. [illegible] own innocence and that of Mr. Beecher she solemnly affirms. She describes how one of her quoted letters was obtained from her by her husband's importunity, when she was "sick unto death," and that another was originally written by him and copied by her in her weakness. She declares that the only confession she ever made to her husband was like that of "Catherine Gaunt," in which love for her friend and pastor was admitted, but in which there was no sin of criminal act or thought. She further describes her husband's constant efforts to make her his ally in his warfare against Beecher, and their final separation.

From these three conflicting statements, the reader's immediate conclusion will be that there is somewhere a prodigious amount of lying. Tilton brings a strong case against Beecher, and if it is false, the man must be insane ever to have attempted by such means to gratify his hatred. If the lie is on Beecher's side, then the proof of the falsehood and of the crime together will give the community a severe shock. Sentiment is naturally divided, but on both sides there is denunciation of Tilton for having let this thing, if true, go unavenged so long. There is also a strong wish that Beecher may successfully vindicate himself, and while the tide was at first against him, it is now setting the other way. Tilton has very few advocates or friends in the miserable business, but Beecher has a host at his back, including the chief part of the press. The Plymouth Church people and their large and influential connexion are thoroughly loyal to their pastor, believe in his spotless integrity, and are determined to see him safely through this score trial. Tilton's demeanour is weak, nervous, petulant, and unhappy, and when cross-examined by the Committee he makes a sorry exhibition of himself. Beecher, on the contrary, appears as cheerful as ever and is bold and defiant, going about with the air of a man who has nothing to fear. Mrs. Tilton, who protests their innocence and champions Beecher so strongly, is also cheerful and confident, giving no public evidence of anything like guilt. Thus rests the great scandal.

Philadelphia during the past three weeks has been greatly excited about a crime which, until this case occurred, was not known in this section of country. On the afternoon of the 1st inst. two boys, aged seven and four years respectively, were stolen from their home in the northern portion of the city by two men, who drove off with them in a light wagon. After driving an hour or two the men left the elder boy in the street several miles from home and disappeared with the younger. This child of four years, named Charles Brewster Ross, has not since been found, but two or three days after the abduction his captors began writing letters to his afflicted parents, indicating that they had stolen him for ransom, and threatening to kill the boy if the money was not forthcoming. The father, when he first placed the case in the hands of the police, offered a reward of dlrs.300 for his return. The letters from the thieves, which were sent by post, demanded dlrs. 20,000 ransom, a sum which the father was at first unable to raise. For about ten days the correspondence between the thieves and the father went on, he advertising his replies in the *Public Ledger*. The detective police set industriously to work to ferret out the criminals, but they have not been able to accomplish much. The father, it is believed, despairing of the police operations resulting in success, has managed to borrow the money demanded, and is now willing to pay it for his child, his more recent advertisement indicating this intention. But here a strong public sentiment has intervened, the case having attained wide publicity. The people are determined that the crime of child stealing for ransom shall not be introduced here through success in this instance, and the authorities, while relaxing no effort to detect the criminals, are at the same time on the alert to prevent any compounding of the felony. The active interest taken in the case is shown by a meeting of leading Philadelphians, who raised a fund of $20,000, which they have given the Mayor to offer as a public reward for the recovery of the child and the apprehension of the criminals. The Mayor of the city accordingly offered this reward yesterday by a proclamation which has been telegraphed all over the country. The painful interest which this subject excites can be imagined. The stolen boy is aged four years, has long flaxen curly hair, hazel eyes, clear skin, round, full face, and no marks excepting those made by vaccination on the arm.

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